Weather
Cloudy today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 56.5 and the minimum 46, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 55.6 and 34.6.

THE CHINA PRESS
大陸報

Today's paper consists of 34 pages in three sections

NO. 2210 VOL VII. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 星期日 十月十七日 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1918 大正四年第三號郵便物認可 20 CENTS

BERLIN MANIFESTO DECLARES PRUSSIA TO BE A REPUBLIC

French Wireless Station Here Picks Up Part Of Proclamation

TO HOLD ELECTION

Future Form Of Government Will Be Decided By Assembly

PROGRAM IS GIVEN

Thorough Social And Political Reforms To Be Carried Out

(French Wireless)

Koukaza, Shanghai, November 16.—The following was picked up by the Koukaza Wireless Station this morning:

Berlin, November 15:

..... "only to be secured when the economic life is maintained in town and country. Therefore stand together to co-operate for the welfare of all."

The program says further that in view of the huge number of tasks and of the exhaustion of the forces of men and material in the country through the terrible war the specter of hunger, which now threatens most severely, especially women, children and the sick, can only be averted by the unity of effort of the whole people and that only in this way can a total collapse be prevented.

The Provisional Government adds further that Prussia, like Germany and the other German federal states, has become a free entity by the will of the people and that therefore old Prussia must be changed into a completely democratic component part of the united Peoples' Republic. The Provisional Government, resting on the confidence of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council, has taken over state business in close connection with the new Government in order to take care of order and security in the land and the nourishment of the people.

Election To Decide Future

Concerning the future state of the institutions in Prussia and their relations to the realm, to the other German states and to foreign countries, a constitutional assembly will decide, election to which will take place on the foundation of equal suffrage for all men and women and according to the proportional system. The Provisional Government is in this thrown upon the understanding and goodwill of the population in general and especially on the conscientious co-operation of all the officers of the state and the corporate bodies of the self-administrative system. All civil officers who place themselves at the disposition of the new Government are expressly confirmed in their rights and are to be referred to in their duties.

The Provisional Government of the Republic of Prussia proposes then the following important tasks:

The carrying through of the unconditioned freedom of coalition (?) for all state workmen and civil service officials; reform of their salaries and wages, inclusive of granting sufficient additions to meet the increase of prices; separation of the Church and state; fostering of all educational institutions, especially of the peoples' schools; the creation of standard schools; the freeing of schools from all ecclesiastical influences; the democratisation or all corporate bodies; speedy reorganisation of all means of traffic, especially of the railways and canals; improving and modernising industry and agriculture; the unity of the great industrial and agricultural organisations which are adapted for this purpose; reform of the administration of justice and of the execution of punishment in the spirit of democracy and socialism and reform of taxation according to the fundamental principles of social justice.

Not To Organise Guard

The Executive Committee of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council has decided that the formation of the

(Continued on Page 19)

Big Subscriptions Made By Chinese To Troops Welfare Fund

Several Big Donations Listed, While Mass Meeting Raises $12,000

Large subscriptions from members of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, General Lu Yung-hsian and several smaller subscriptions added $37,342.30 to Shanghai's contribution toward the United War Work Campaign Fund yesterday and boosted the total for North China to $707,662.30. The campaign ends tomorrow with at least $20,000 more assured locally and several outports yet to send in returns. Nanking's contribution will be over $200,000, the sum of $55,000 being raised at Y.M.C.A. mass meeting and $150,000 pledged by the Provincial Assembly.

Astor And Carlton Put Up

The sum of $1,321 for the United War Work Fund poured out of the pockets of the crowds at the Astor House and Carlton last night in the wake of three-minute talks by Mr. E. P. Graham-Barrow, who prefaced his remarks with a hard-hitting recitation entitled "I'm Goin' Back to Blighty." The $321 was collected at the Astor and the even thousand flowed in when Mr. Louie Ladow took charge following the talk—at the Carlton. The contributions went to $650 almost immediately, then Mr. Ladow made it $750 and the crowd thought it ought to be a thousand and so ordered.

A subscription of $1,000 was received from the Japanese residents yesterday and other sums included $400 from the Y.M.C.A. secretaries, the same amount from the Kiangsu Education Association, $40 from the Foochow Church, $43.55 from the pupils of Ellis Kadoorie School for Chinese and $28.75 from the children of St. Peter's Catholic School.

Employes of the Commercial Press contributed $500. Men from four departments made up the amount and every employe contributed, some giving as small as fifty cents.

A telegram from Tokio states that Yen 300,000 has been raised in Japan. Of this amount American residents of Tokio subscribed Yen 40,000. The Emperor of Japan contributed Yen 30,000.

Mass Meeting Adds $12,000

About $12,000 was added to the United War Work Campaign fund yesterday at the mass meeting held at the Town Hall and attended by the representatives of the various Chinese local organisations and prominent Chinese. Eight hundred people attended.

Speeches were delivered by Mr. David Z. T. Yui, head of the lecture department of the national committee, Y.M.C.A.; Mr. Thomas Sammons, Consul-General for the United States; Mr. Julean Arnold, Commercial Attache of the United States, and Mr. Shen Lien-fang, Vice-chairman of the Chamber of Commerce. Other notables on the platform were Mr. Ivan Chen, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs of Kiangsu; General Ma Hung-li, representing the Defense Commissioner, General Lu Yung-hsian; Mr. Chow Ching-cheng, former Taoyin of Shanghai; Mr. Shen Pao-chang, Mayor of Shanghai, and Mr. George Fitch, general secretary of the Y.M.C.A.

Of the sum subscribed, $10,000 was pledged by General Ma on behalf of General Lu. General Lu has already given $10,000. The sum raised from the audience totaled $1,930 in pledges and in cash. Mr. Kwan Chun, Senior Magistrate of the Mixed Court, contributed $100 himself and promised to ask the other magistrates of the Mixed Court to give $50 each. The Sincere Company subscribed $400 through its representative.

Mr. Yui's Speech

The stirring speech of Mr. Yui brought rounds of applause. After a brief outline of the work being done by the various welfare work organisations on the battlefront and its importance in the demobilisation of the troops after the war, he asked the audience to realise the significance of the appeal.

"The appeal comes from the United States and not from any other country," he said in part. "They are asking us to raise $300,000 only—$300,000 out of $170,000,000—not even a tenth of the total amount. It is a wrong interpretation, therefore, that the Americans are looking to us for money. The great significance of the appeal is that it is made to China and to the Chinese people. Therefore the appeal should not be regarded by us

(Continued from Page 19)

THE AWAKENING

Waiter—'Time to Pay Up, Sir.'

—*Marcus, in The New York Times*

FRENCH WOULD TRY KAISER FOR MURDER

Oppose His Escaping Scot Free; Crown Prince Known To Be In Holland

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, November 14.—What to do with the Kaiser is the question most keenly debated in Paris. The French press demands that the Kaiser shall be placed on trial by the free peoples of the world for the murder of 20 million men. No agreeable retirement should be allowed.

London, November 14.—A German official wireless message states that the new Prussian Government has issued a proclamation announcing the confiscation of the Prussian Crown's entailed property which is placed under the administration of the Ministry of Finance. Unentailed property, which is personal to the King and the royal family, is not affected.

London, November 14.—The various rumors regarding the whereabouts of the ex-Crown Prince of Germany have been set at rest by a definite report from Amsterdam that he crossed into Holland at Oudurenhoven, with his suite, occupying four automobiles, and was brought to the Government House in Maastricht. Apparently the authorities are considering the problem presented by the arrival of their unwelcome visitor.

Wilson Will Visit England Shortly

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 14.—Reuter's agency learns that President Wilson is coming to England shortly.

The King and Queen of the Belgians have arranged formally to enter Brussels on November 16.

Religious Services Today Celebrate Allied Victory

Thanksgiving Programs In Local Churches; Details Of Official Holiday Being Arranged

Thanksgiving services in various Shanghai Churches today will be a part of the local observance of Allied victory.

The first service in Holy Trinity Cathedral today will be a sung Eucharist at 8 o'clock and the principal thanksgiving service will be held at 11 a.m. when Bishop Maloney will preach. The Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott and the Rev. C. J. F. Symons will read the lessons. Dean Walker will preach at the earlier service. For the thanksgiving service the doors will be open at 10:30. Allied Consular representatives and representatives of the Municipality and S.V.C. will be present and all soldiers and sailors are invited to attend in uniform. A 6 p.m. there will be Evensong at the Cathedral, with hymn singing in place of a sermon.

Thanksgiving services for the Allied triumph will also be held at 11 a.m. in the Union Church, the Rev. C. E. Darwent preaching the sermon. In the evening the Rev. Darwent will preach on "The Great Lesson of the War."

Song Service At Palace

Special services will be held by the American Song Service at the Palace Hotel at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon, the Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott, president of St. John's University, giving the principal address. Consul-General Sammons, Judge C. S. Lobingier and other American officials and representatives of American organisations will be in attendance and there will be special music.

There will not be a special service at St. Andrew's Church this morning but Evensong and a sermon will take place this evening.

A solemn high mass, to be followed by the Te Deum and the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, will be celebrated Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock at St. Joseph's Church, in commemoration of the victory and the liberation of occupied territories.

Plans For Official Holiday

Details for Shanghai's official three-day celebration to be held on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week were discussed and planned at a meeting of the Allied Celebration Executive Committee last evening, the aspiration toward an impressive demonstration ruling the conference and the importance of bringing the magnitude and significance of the victory home to all, both foreign and Chinese, being emphasised.

As a forerunner to the actual demonstrations the Committee, particularly the Publicity Committee, will conduct an intensive and far-reaching educational campaign among the Chinese. Posters telling of the vanquishing of Germany and militarism, notifying of the celebrations and inviting all to attend, will be placarded throughout the International and French Settlements, the Chinese City and Chapel, on bill-

(Continued on Page 19)

SUPPLICANT GERMANS. MAKE ANOTHER APPEAL

Ask Wilson To Intervene On Their Behalf In Turkey

(French Wireless)

Koukaza, November 16.—The following has been picked up by the Koukaza Wireless Station today:

Berlin, November 15.—Please receive this Note:

To Secretary of State, Mr. Lansing, Washington. According to the 19th Article of the armistice concluded between Great Britain and Turkey, all civilians of German nationality should leave the Ottoman Empire immediately. The literal fulfilment of this clause would cause severe hardships, especially to the poor people and must appear unreasonable after the conclusion of a universal armistice. The German hospitals and asylums for the sick and orphans, the latter of which principally take care of Armenian children, would be compelled to close, thereby causing new sufferings to the Christian populations of the Ottoman Empire. The German Government requests that the President should intervene in favor of these German civilians that they may be permitted to remain in Turkey.

(Signed) Solf.

AUSTRIA JOINS IN APPEAL

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, November 15.—Austria has asked President Wilson to use his good offices with the Allies for the modification of the Turkish armistice terms so as to permit several thousand Austro-Hungarians to remain in Turkish territory instead of returning home, and adding to the serious food problem.

ARMISTICE TERMS AMENDED BY FOCH IN GERMANS' FAVOR

Conditions Modified By Allies To Make Them More Lenient

MORE TIME GIVEN

Germany Will Be Provisioned By Associated Powers If Necessary

CLEAR UP POINTS

Commission To Be Named To Direct Carrying Out Of Truce

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, November 15.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Secretary of State Lansing today announced changes in the armistice as amended by Marshal Foch. These include:

Article 3.—Fifteen days instead of fourteen allowed for the repatriation, beginning at once, of all inhabitants removed from the invaded countries, including hostages and persons under trial or convicted.

Article 4.—Providing surrender of munitions and equipment: number of machine-guns to be delivered reduced from 30,000 to 25,000 and aeroplanes from 2,000 to 1,700.

Article 5.—Providing evacuation by the Germans of the countries on the left bank of the Rhine; stipulates these countries shall be administered by "local troops of occupation" instead of "local authorities under the control of the Allied and United States armies of occupation," and also the occupation by the Allies and the United States will be "determined by" instead of "carried out by" the garrisons holding the strategic points and principal crossings of the Rhine. Thirty-one days are allowed for the evacuation instead of twenty-five.

Article 6.—Providing no damage or harm be done to persons or property in territory evacuated by Germans: Sentence added specifying the stipulation that no persons be prosecuted for offenses through participation in war measures before the armistice was signed.

Less Railroad Cars Demanded

Article 7.—Providing delivery in good order to Allies and United States of all roads and means of communication and transportation in the evacuated territories: 50,000 wagons (railroad cars) to be handed over to Associated Powers instead of 150,000; (?) thousand motor lorries instead of 5,000 to be handed over; all civil and military personnel at present employed on each means of communication and transportation, including waterways, shall remain; thirty-one days instead of twenty-five allowed for handing over of materials, this applying also to the railways of Alsace-Lorraine, with their pre-war personnel and material.

Article 8.—Instead of the 48 hours given to the German command to reveal destructive measures taken in the evacuated territories, such as polluted springs and wells, and to reveal and assist in discovering mines or delayed fuses, no time limit is set.

Article 9.—Providing the right of the Allied and United States armies to requisition in the occupied territory: Clause added saying, "subject to the regulation of accounts with those whom it may concern."

On Prisoner Repatriation

Article 10.—Providing the repatriation without reciprocity of the Allies' and United States' prisoners of war, including persons under trial or convicted: The following is added: "This condition annuls the previous conventions on the subject of exchange of prisoners or war, including the one of July 19, 1918, now in course of ratification. However, the repatriation of German prisoners of war interned in Holland and Switzerland shall continue as before. The repatriation of German prisoners of war shall be regulated at the conclusion of the preliminaries of peace."

Article 12.—The condition providing the withdrawal of German troops from territory which belonged before the war to Russia, Rumania or

Turkey is rewritten. The territory which belonged to Austria-Hungary is added to that which Germany must withdraw from immediately. As to the territory which belonged to Russia it is provided that German troops now there shall withdraw within the frontiers of Germany "as soon as the Allies, taking into account the internal situation in those territories, shall decide the time has come."

Eastern Treaties 'Renounced'

Article 15.—In the stipulation concerning the treaties of Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest "renunciation" is substituted for "abandonment," of the treaties.

Article 16.—Providing free access for Allies into territories evacuated by Germany on its Eastern frontier: Changed so as to declare that such access is for the purpose of conveying supplies to the population of the territories and for the purpose of maintaining order or "for any other purpose."

Article 17.—Instead of "unconditional capitulation" of all German forces operating in East Africa, only the "evacuation by all German forces operating in East Africa within a period to be fixed by the Allies."

Article 18.—Providing repatriation of all civilians belonging to the Allies or Associated Powers other than those mentioned in Article 3 (Belgium, France, Alsace-Lorraine and Luxembourg): This is amended so as to eliminate the reservations that any future claims and demands by the Allies and the United States remain unaffected.

Article 22.—Providing for the surrender of 160 German submarines: Changed to read, "all submarines now existing," with the added stipulation that "those which cannot take to sea shall be disarmed of their materials and personnel and remain under the supervision of the Allies and the United States." Further provisions are added requiring that all conditions of this article be carried into effect within fourteen days; that submarines ready for sea be prepared to leave German ports immediately under orders by wireless and the remainder be put under arrest at any possible moment.

Article 23.—Providing the disposition of German surface warships: Clauses added requiring vessels designated for internment to be ready to leave German ports within seven days upon directions by wireless and the military armament of all vessels of the auxiliary fleet to be put ashore.

Allies Will Provision Germany

Article 26.—Providing Allied blockade remain unchanged: Sentence added, "Allies and the United States shall give consideration to provisioning Germany during the armistice to the extent recognised as necessary."

Article 28.—Providing conditions for the evacuation of the Belgian Coast (from which the Germans had actually been driven before the armistice was signed): This clause changed in minor particulars.

Article 34.—Providing the duration of the armistice as 36 days and renunciation on 48 hours' warning if the clauses are not carried into execution: The following is added: "It is understood that the execution of Articles 3 and 18 (evacuation and repatriation of invaded territories) shall not warrant denunciation for the armistice on the ground of insufficient execution within the period fixed except in case of bad faith in carrying them into execution. In order to assure the execution of this convention under the best conditions and principles a permanent armistice commission is added. This commission shall act under the authority of all military and naval commanders-in-chief."

Evacuation Of Territories Proceeds Methodically

(French Wireless)

Lyons, November 15.—The operation of evacuating the German troops in the invaded territories of France, Belgium and Luxembourg, as well as Alsace-Lorraine, is proceeding methodically. On Thursday evening the district of Briey was completely evacuated and it can be said that there is not a single German soldier in the eastern frontier zone as it was delimited in July, 19914.

Briey, with its coal basin, has been occupied by the Americans and the new sub-prefect, M. Masson, has taken up his post.

Already the French troops have started to penetrate the disannexed portion of Lorraine.

French Following Up

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, November 14.—A period of five days is allowed to the enemy to hand over to the Allied troops armament and material of all kinds according to the stipulations of the armistice.

The French army will begin occupation of the territories involved as the German evacuation proceeds.

Germans Commit Violations

London, November 14.—A French official wireless message states that General Foch has despatched a message to the German High Command stating that the German troops in Belgium are committing acts of violence against the inhabitants contrary to the conditions of the armistice. If violations did not cease shortly the Allies will be obliged to take steps to terminate them.

Syndicalist Riots Occur In Denmark

Copenhagen And Other Cities Affected By General European Unrest

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, November 14.—Syndicalist riots have occurred in Copenhagen and some Danish provincial towns. A number of persons have been injured and many arrests have been made.

BRITAIN'S FELICITATIONS PRESENTED TO FRANCE

Lord Derby, Ambassador At Paris, Offers Official Congratulations

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, November 14.—Lord Derby, British Ambassador in Paris, has offered congratulations to the French Government on behalf of the British Government. Great Britain, he said, will always be grateful to France for what the latter has done, and England and France will remain closely united after the war.

HUNGARY EXPECTED TO BECOME REPUBLIC

National Assembly To Meet And Decide Future Form Of Government

(French Wireless)

Lyons, November 15.—A telegram from Budapest announces that the Hungarian National Assembly will meet on Friday. It will have to decide the form of the future government of Hungary but, from the present state of affairs, it is certain that the assembly will vote in favor of a popular republic.

The government will receive full powers from the National Assembly.

The Hungarian Correspondence Bureau, which transmits this information, affirms that the National Assembly will confirm all the powers of Count Karolyi.

POLISH TROOPS DISARM GERMANS IN POLAND

Headquarters Taken Over And General Flees To Ministry To Beg Protection

(French Wireless)

Lyons, November 15.—The Polish Press Bureau at Berne learns from Warsaw that Polish troops have taken possession of the German general headquarters and have participated in the disarmament of the German troops. This operation was carried out without resistance. Count von Berchenfeld, Chief of the Civil Administration, for Germany, and Count Hutten-Csapski, aide-de-camp to General von Besler, took refuge in the palace of Minister Pilsudski and begged his protection. The whereabout of General von Besler is unknown. These German troops were immediately sent to the frontier, their arms and also a great quantity of munitions remaining in the hands of the Government at Warsaw. The documents which were left by the German military authorities were seized as well as the treasures they possessed. General Pilsudski has given his personal guarantee for the safety of the Germans which, besides, will be assured by their evacuation from Poland as soon as possible.

5,000 JAPANESE TROOPS CALLED FROM SIBERIA

Summoned Homeward By Tokio From Manchuria And Further North

China Press Correspondence

Harbin, November 14.—Five thousand Japanese troops are leaving Manchuria and Siberia for Japan, having been recalled by Tokio.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Harbin, November 14.—According to the Siberian Telegraph agency, fighting on the Bolshevik front has ceased owing to bad weather. At a general meeting of representatives of the Zemstvo and Municipality of Habarovsk, it was unanimously decided to recognise and support the Central Government at Omsk.

The Siberian Telegraph agency reports that Allied marines have landed at Odessa.

MODERN BANK OPENED IN KWANGTUNG TOWN

First Institution Of Kind In Any City Outside Of Canton

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Canton, November 15.—The Tai-wong Bank at Yuengkong opened today. This is the first modern bank to be established in Kwangtung outside Canton. Its foreign adviser is Mr. George Thomson.

The Military Government is in favor of peace, but demands the observance of the essential terms of the provisional constitution.

News Brevities

Dr. D. W. Lyon, associate general secretary of the National Committee of the Y.M.C.A. of China, will deliver the first of a series of three addresses on the subject, "The Supreme Choice of Jesus," before the Sunday Service League, Martyrs' Memorial Hall, at 5 p.m. today. Mrs. E. C. Brownell will sing.

* * *

Salomon Chess, an Austrian subject, appeared before Japanese Assessor Hayashide and Magistrate Tsang in the Mixed Court yesterday on a charge of failure to report at Bubbling Well Police Station on November 3, as required by the regulations governing enemy subjects. Sergeant Pelling testified that he had seen Chess on the morning in question riding in a motor car on the Bubbling Well Road and had afterwards noticed that the defendant was reported as failing to present himself on account of illness. Chess protested that he had witnesses to prove that he was ill and at home all day. He was cautioned and dismissed.

* * *

Mr. David Rose, former mayor of Milwaukee and father of Mr. Earl B. Rose of Shanghai, opened the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign in Brazil, where the American Liberty Loan Club set five energetic committees to work, according to a report in a States publication just received.

* * *

In the report of subscriptions by members of the Royal Society of St. George to the "Our Day" fund through clerical errors it was published that Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Newman contributed $50 and Mr. R. D. Young $15. These amounts should have been credited to Mr. and Mrs. G. J. T. Newman and Mr. R. C. Young.

* * *

News has been received of the death of Cyril Dunstan who was killed in action October 1. Mr. Dunstan was fomerly connected with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. at Shanghai.

* * *

In the United States Consular Court before Consul R. P. Tenney yesterday morning five Chinese brought suit against Messrs. Dodge and Seymour on a claim for wages due. The men are all mechanics. The defendants claim that the men quit work in the middle of the month without giving due notice and forfeited their right to claim the wages. Mr. R. S. Haskell represented the plaintiffs and Mr. W. S. Fleming the defendants. Judgment was reserved.

* * *

We are in receipt of a new writing pad, "The Conqueror," issued by the Methodist Publishing House at $1.00 the pad, net proceeds to go to the Allied Red Cross. If you are in need of a pad you cannot go wrong in buying one of these.

* * *

The British postmaster desires to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of books, magazines, etc., from Mesdames Herbert Thomas, Frank Jones, F. D. Northcombe, Wm. Strom, Henckendorf, E. F. Mackay, P. Meyer, W. E. Kent, Messrs. F. L. Marshall, R. J. Bowerman, W. A. H. Moule, J. Douglas, A. Woods, H. Browett, N. E. B. Ezra, A. Lambert, H. E. S. Pickering, H. A. Atkinson, P. Nye, A. E. C. Hindson, H. Macray, "R.B.M.," "A.J.," "C.M.," and "Anon." Thanks are again due to the Agent, Russian Volunteer Fleet, for arranging the carriage of a further consignment of books and magazines to Vladivostok.

HORTICULTURAL SHOW WILL BEGIN ON TUESDAY

Date Is Changed To Avoid Conflict With Celebration Of Victory

In order not to conflict with the peace celebration, the chrysanthemum show of the Shanghai Horticultural Society will be held next Tuesday and Wednesday.

SWISS STRIKES OVER

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Berne, November 15.—The general strike has ended.

Berne, November 14.—The National Council, by 136 votes to 15, has approved the Federal Council's military and other precautionary measures.

Royal Pair Cheered By London Crowds

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 14.—Their Majesties the King and Queen toured South London, where they were enthusiastically cheered by great crowds.

Holiday In Japan

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Osaka, November 15.—In celebration of the conclusion of the armistice Banks and Exchanges will be closed tomorrow.

Faculty students of the Kyoto Imperial University have sent a telegram of congratulation to General Foch.

Last night a lantern procession was held in Kyoto in which over 20,000 students and civilians participated.

DEMOBILISED SOLDIERS MUST BE RE-EMPLOYED

Contracts Between French Employers And Men Suspended, Not Ended By War

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, November 14.—A bill has been adopted by the Chamber of Deputies for the re-employment of soldiers after demobilisation. Contracts between employers and employes are considered merely suspended, not terminated. Leading business men of France demand the appointment of twenty officers and business specialists for the purpose of carrying out requisitions in Germany having the same power of seizure as German officers arrogated in France.

British Veterans To Be Given Star

Those Who Were In Service Before 1916 Will Have Special Mark

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 14.—Mr. Macpherson, Under Secretary of State for War, announced in the House of Commons that it has been agreed that a star similar to the 1914 star, but dated 1914-15, will be given to all members of the naval and marine forces who served on warships at sea prior to December 31, 1915, and to all soldiers and members of the air forces who served in the war theater prior to the same date. Nobody would receive the 1914-15 star as well as the 1914 star.

POLITICAL UNITY URGED IN ENGLAND BY ASQUITH

Liberal Party Must Stand Together, He Tells His Followers Privately

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 14.—Mr. Asquith privately addressed his supporters in the House of Commons last night. It is understood that he dwelt on the necessity of maintaining unity among the Liberals, which was in no way impaired by the Prime Minister's speech of November 12.

Mr. Asquith said that if the Liberal policy foreshadowed by the Premier was forthcoming, every Liberal could support it. He deprecated the Government running candidates against the Liberals.

Several speakers urged that Mr. Asquith should be appointed a peace plenipotentiary.

The conciliatoriness of Mr. Asquith's speech strengthens the idea in political circles of the possibility of a rapprochement of the two sections of Liberals before the election on December 14.

Only Three Days Left To Buy Victory Bonds

Committee Hopes For Many Subscribers To French Loan Early This Week

Attention is drawn to the fact that only three days remain in which to subscribe to the French Victory Loan, the three last days of the week being holidays. The committee of the loan campaign hope that there will be a substantial increase in purchasers of bonds during the next three days.

Aaland Islands Want To Unite With Sweden

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Stockholm, November 14.—A delegation from the Aaland Islands has informed the Allies that the islanders unanimously desire union with Sweden.

ARMED MEN SHOOT TWO AFTER ROBBING HOUSE

Chinese Policeman And Amah Wounded, Former Probably Fatally

A Chinese police constable attached to the Sinza station was shot in the abdomen and will probably die and a Chinese amah, employed by one Wong, 31 Tamsui Road, was shot in the ankle by armed robbers who entered the Wong residence early last evening. The men stole valuables and jewelry valued at over $1,000. There were no arrests.

The party of eight men went to the house, asked to see Mr. Wong and, when told he was not at home, forced their way inside. The amah attempted to summon help and was shot, the bullet penetrating deep into her ankle.

The policeman heard the shot and was met by the robbers, who opened fire. The robbers then made their getaway.

General Pershing

a firm believer in preparedness

NOTHING is more uncertain than what's to be tomorrow, next month, next year.

Those who judge the events of tomorrow by those of yesterday very often find themselves lost in a tangle of new developments.

The only safe way to face the future is to prepare for every emergency.

Better strive for over-preparedness and the security it gives.

Life is a battle on a small scale. You win or lose according to the measure of your preparedness.

Take full advantage therefore of your present good health and fortune—by laying by as much as you can for the future. Few of us are so fortunate as to entirely escape misfortunes.

A savings account is one friend that never goes back on you. Every year's savings add to your security. Think of the future and prepare for it NOW.

Begin with one, five or ten dollars.
Make the start. That's what counts.

TODAY — NOW — BEGIN

Let us help You.

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GOODYEAR AKRON

Over and onward they go—
far in the lead!

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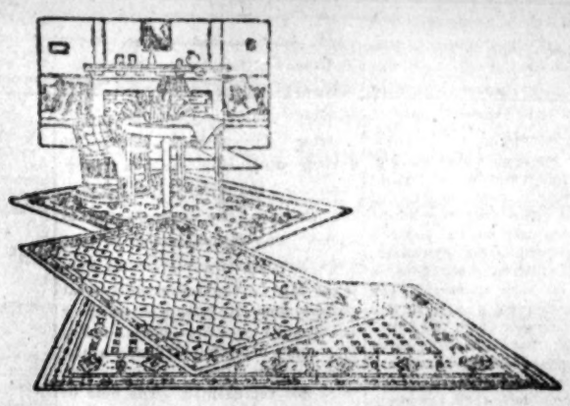

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SOOCHOW UNIT DOES GOOD WORK IN SIBERIA

Women Student Physicians And Nurses Are Highly Praised In Vladivostok

China Press Correspondence

The whole senior class of young women student physicians from the Soochow Women's Hospital in charge of Dr. Van, Chinese, and two foreign doctors, Dr. Ingersoll and Dr. Ethel Polk, which went to Siberia in September, sends back interesting reports from Vladivostok. There were thirteen students in the unit to act as nurses, besides the three doctors, and ten of the thirteen nurses are Kiangsu province girls.

While waiting for their boat in Shanghai on their way north, the girls stayed at the Young Women's Christian Association on Quinsan Road and the employed workers and members there became so interested in the undertaking and in the young women themselves, that they asked to take the responsibility for paying the salary allowance of the ten Kiangsu girls, $380 a year. Traveling and regular expenses are paid by the Red Cross.

When the unit arrived in Vladivostok, they found all living arrangements very crowded. Refugees and troops of all nations are gathered there, and the girls found no place to live. For the first few days, they lived on a railroad train, sleeping in two sleeping cars and eating foreign food in the dining car. The foreign doctors found the food very good, but it was hard for the nurses to live on it. Many of the nurses were homesick, too, but they stood it bravely.

When they did find rooms to live in, there were only two and for three weeks the thirteen nurses had to live in two rooms. Now they have found somewhat more comfortable quarters.

The unit is working for the refugee women and children now flooding Vladivostok in such numbers. The doctors hold their daily clinic in two railroad box cars and, with the aid of the nurses, care for hundreds of cases every week. Some of the nurses are on night duty in the hospital on Prussian Island, and they are scattered in different places in the city where their help is needed.

At one time doctors and nurses together were called to look after one hundred and fifty cases of sore throat at the Jewish barracks. "The woman in charge of the refugees there spoke highly of the efficient way in which the Chinese doctor and nurses treated these throat cases," writes Dr. Ingersoll. Most of the patients whom they treat at their clinic are suffering from diseases caused by lack of proper food, from exposure and from the hardships they have faced.

Just before the unit left Shanghai on its way to Siberia, word came that they should not go. The medical authorities in Vladivostok feared that well-bred, sheltered Chinese girls would not be able to take care of themselves, and some regretable thing might happen to them. It was then too late to turn back, so they went on but naturally did not receive a very warm reception on arrival in the North. "Now, however," writes Dr. Ingersoll, "the authorities have nothing but praise for the work of the Chinese doctors and nurses and say that they really are indispensable."

Dr. Van writes, "We feel that our help is so little among these many soldiers and refugees so badly in need of clothing and food, as well as medical attention, of every nation, but it is a pleasure to realise that we really do know how to serve others."

The foreign doctors cannot say too often how proud they are of the way in which their nurses have borne discomfort and homesickness, even hardships, bravely and cheerfully, and of the good work which they are doing, in an international crisis will make a larger contribution to a "better understanding between the East and the West" than that of many pople whose names appear oftener in public circles.

SOOCHOW IS ACTIVE IN WAR WORK CAMPAIGN

Mr. Brockman Heads Committee Which Expects To Raise Good Sum

China Press Correspondence

Soochow, November 14.—Soochow is making a very strenuous effort to raise her share of the United War Work Campaign Fund. Mr. W. W. Brockman has taken over the organisation of the campaign and has enlisted all of the agencies possible to get such a sum as Soochow can and should give. Dr. Park has been chosen chairman of the local committee and is in touch with the local Chinese officials. The Taoyin reports that he will have a good report to send in soon.

The schools have also been enlisted in the matter and representatives of the Government and also the mission schools have met and discussed plans for carrying on this campaign. The students of Soochow University already report about $300 in hand. These sums from the various sources will later all be gathered together and the bulk sum announced. Soochow will do her part.

A meeting to celebrate the signing of the armistice and to assist in raising these funds among the foriegners in Soochow was held this afternoon. After tea had been served the audience gathered in the Laura Haygood Chapel and listened to inspiring music and addresses.

After an opening prayer by Bishop McMurray and a song, "Keep the Home Fires Burning," by the children, the Japanese Consul spoke. The Commissioner of Customs, Mr. Loureiro, represented Portugal, Mr. Curran represented Great Britain, and Mr. Chao of Soochow University represented China. Bishop McMurray represented America and spoke of the other countries which were not represented. The note of all the talks was that of joy at the finishing of the war and the prevailing of right over might. A feature of the meeting was the singing of the national airs of the various Allied countries, and the singing of "Over There" by the children. Misses Olive and Lipscomb sang the "Marseillaise."

At the conclusion of the meeting which was presided over by Dr. W. H. Park, Mr. Brockman took up a collection and in a very few minutes succeeded in raising $655 from the missionary and business community of foreigners.

Foreigners In Interior In Victory Celebrations

Li Shun Holds Official Reception At Nanking; Holiday In Chinkiang; Service In Hangchow

China Press Correspondence

Nanking, Nov. 15.—Military Governor Li Shun started Nanking's two days' celebration in honor of the Allied victory with a big reception to the Allied Consular officers, to prominent business men and missionaries, to heads of schools both Chinese and foreign, to heads of all civil offices, including the Civil Governor, Chi Yao-ling, Commissioners of Industry, Education, Police, and to many others. The reception was held in the Tuchun's yamen. Both the Military and the Civil Governor appeared to be in a very happy state of mind. After the photograph had been taken and refreshments served, both Governors made short addresses, Governor Li pointed out particularly that the war had developed into a struggle, not of arms alone, but of right against might, and that the Allies had won a tremendous victory for justice throughout the world. H.B.M. Consul Giles, representing the Consular body and other invited guests, replied to the Governors' speeches, paying high tribute to Governor Li Shun and his untiring efforts to bring peace to his country. It was definitely learned that the pledge of $200,000 for the United War Work Campaign, undertaken by Governors Li and Chi had already been fully subscribed. Mr. Wen, Governor Li's adviser, kindly gave the following translation of Governor Li's address for use in THE CHINA PRESS:

"We are here to celebrate the final victory of the Allies over the Central Powers. It is over four years since the war broke out in Europe. The Allies have stood side by side and have fought with a vigor and zeal which have brought us victory. First Bulgaria surrendered, then shortly afterwards Turkey gave in, and this was quickly followed by the capitulation of Austria. These events so weakened the power of Germany that she was forced to appeal for peace and the armistice was signed on November 11.

"It is a complete victory." When the good news reached China every heart was filled with joy and happiness, for the Chinese people love peace. This has not been a war of military aggrandisement, but for justice. The victory has not been the triumph of strength over strength, nor of the Allies conquering the Central Powers, but the supremacy of Right over Might.

"Another thing which gladdens our hearts is the declaration by President Wilson of the international principles of justice and peace, the elimination of militarism and the establishment of the rights of free men. These principles are peculiarly dear to the hearts of Chinese and President Wilson has given utterance to our deepest desires. The victory of arms has tended toward the security of the peace of the world, but President Wilson's enunciation of these principles has added increased power and strength to the fortifications of humanity against militarism.

"A new era has been ushered in. We all recognise the tremendous cost which the Allies have paid to bring in this new age. We must educate the Chinese people to an appreciation of the values that are to come to the world and do all that we can to keep pace with the Western nations in their progress. I may boldly say that I will stand on these principles of President Wilson—love of peace and justice, the crushing of militarism, and respect for the rights of the people. China must do the best that she can in living up to these lofty ideals. Let us solemnly drink to the final victory of the Allies and the eternal peace of the world."

Celebration At Chinkiang

China Press Correspondence

Chinkiang, Nov. 14.—Two days ago a committee was appointed to arrange for a fitting celebration in commemoration of the cessation of hostilities and the victory of the Allied armies. This committee, consisting of the resident British Consul, Messrs. Gardner, Otani, Chen, Meyers, Masters and Richardson, met last evening and decided on the following program:

Friday, Nov. 15 at five o'clock, a service of Praise and Thanksgiving.

Monday, Nov. 18 a general holiday to be observed by all the Government and mission schools, the Chinese Customs and the foreign business houses.

On Monday morning beginning at ten o'clock there will be a grand parade by the students of all the schools in Chinkiang. In the afternoon at four o'clock an Allied tea and reception will be given to which all the foreign residents and representative Chinese are invited, and at which appropriate addresses will be made by the British Consul, a Chinese representative and others. A patriotic concert will also be a feature of the afternoon reception.

In the evening there will be a magnificent display of fireworks, for which elaborate preparations are being made. The streets and business houses, clubs and private residences will be appropriately decorated. It is intended that this celebration shall be such as will impress itself indelibly upon the minds of all those in this vicinity.

Big Service In Hangchow

China Press Correspondence

Hangchow, Nov. 14.—A Thanksgiving Service participated in by Americans, British, Chinese and Japanese was held this afternoon to celebrate the Allied victory over the Central Powers. A large audience was in attendance at the Hospital Chapel where the service was held. The meeting was opened with the reading by British Consul Bristow of the telegram officially announcing the signing of the armistice. The audience joined in reading the Forty-sixth Psalm. Prayers were offered by Rev. W. H. Warren, W. H. Stuart and J. H. Judson. The principal address was made by the Right Reverend J. H. Molony, Bishop of Chekiang.

In his address Bishop Molony sketched in a masterly way the successive phases through which the Great War has passed and pointed out the issues involved in the struggle between might and right, between materialism and a spiritual interpretation of life. He pointed to President Wilson's proclamation calling upon the American people to observe July 4 as a day of humiliation and prayer and a similar act of the British Parliament setting aside August 4 for a like observance by the people of Great Britain as the real turning point between the stalemate of nearly four years and the unbroken victories of the past three months. After the singing of the Te Deum by the audience Bishop Molony pronounced the benediction.

The Japanese Consul, Mr. Arai, and the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Chekiang Province, Mr. S. S. Wang, occupied seats on the platform.

After the service the audience repaired to the home of Dr. and Mrs. D. D. Main where tea was served. During the tea Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, S. S. Wang, announced plans which are being formed for a mammoth Allied celebration of peace on Saturday. Among other features will be a cannon salute of twenty-one guns fired from the City Hill, a victory parade to be participated in by various representative bodies, and an Allied reception at the Public Gardens in West Lake.

Hangchow is participating in the United War Work Drive. Representatives of the various provincial boards and bureaus together with representatives of the Chamber of Commerce and other bodies at an enthusiastic meeting on Tuesday pledged a minimum of thirty-five thousand dollars from Chekiang for this fund.

Church Conference Is Held In Soochow

China Press Correspondence

Soochow, November 14.—The annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is in session now in our city and there are numbers of guests here in attendance. Bishop McMurray, newly elected, who is to make his residence in China during the next quadrennium, is presiding over the conference and getting familiar with the work. The reports are all encouraging. The celebration of the Centenary of Missions is occupying a good deal of the attention of the conference and it is hoped that this movement will be of great benefit to the church. Mr. Birge, a layman from America, is attending the conference with a view to helping in the movement. The conference probably will last through next Monday

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PEKING FOREIGNERS GATHER AT LEGATIONS

Ministers Receive Their Own And Other Allied Nationals After News Of Victory

(*From Our Own Correspondent*)

Peking, November 12.—The news implying Germany's acceptance of the Allied armistice terms was not received in time last night for it to be generally circulated, and so all celebrations were necessarily deferred until today. From early in the forenoon it was evident that something unusual had happened, for motor cars wreathed in Allied flags began to be seen about the streets. The Allied diplomats met at the residence of the British Minister and discussed informally the events of the past few days, and formally some other matters. Whilst they were in conference the band of the American Marine Guard marched playing into the British Legation at the head of a detachment of the American Guard, which drew up before Sir John Jordan's residence, and there played the national anthems of the Allies. The Allied Ministers then assembled on the verandah and a photograph of the group was taken.

At the time the official news came through a large party of British ladies was present in the Queen Mary's Needlework Guild workrooms, and the school for small children that meets in the premises of the Legation was also in session. The news was announced by the ringing of the Legation chapel bell, and immediately the school children rushed to the chapel to have a share in the ringing. A few minutes afterwards the American Marine Guard came into the Legation and, after playing before the minister's residence, played for the kiddies who were highly delighted, especially as they had been promised a holiday for this afternoon. The band then proceeded to the other Allied Legations in turn.

Ordinary business, of course, was suspended for the day. Long before noon all the Allied banks, or all but one, had lavish decorations and closed doors. At the Club a good deal of hospitality was dispensed, and the various Allied Legations were the centers of attraction, each of them bidding all their own nationals and any other Allied nationals welcome.

During the day the news of the Allied victory percolated through to the Metropolitan police and before the end of the afternoon all the Chinese public offices and the Chinese shops were decorated in honor of the event.

This evening Sir John Jordan held a reception at his residence for all British subjects. The Legation grounds were decoratively lit up with very effective results. A large number of Peking Britons gathered to celebrate the occasion. There were also present a number of Americans, including the American Minister, Dr. Paul Reinsch, and several members of the American Legation staff. The proceedings were delightfully informal, there being only two speeches, a few words of very feeling welcome by Sir John Jordan, and a response by Mr. Reinsch. Both speakers dwelt on the union of Britain and America as the result of the war as being one of its great compensations, and Dr. Reinsch expressed the sentiments of everybody present when he referred to the great trinity of democratic peoples, the Americans the British and the French, as destined to lead the world on to a fuller understanding and realisation of freedom. The band of the Union Philharmonique under Professor Heymans was present, discoursing appropriate music, and patriotic songs were sung.

The gathering dispersed a little after eleven o'clock, many of those present going over to the Peking Hotel for the dance and general conviviality provided there by the French community.

The banks are having two days' holiday tomorrow and Thursday in honor of the event.

Siberian Comforts Fund

The Honorary Treasurer begs to acknowledge with thanks receipt of the following contributions to the above fund:

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H. H. Fox,
Hon. Treasurer.

British Consulate General,
Shanghai, November 16, 1918.

Obituary

Miss Ileen McCabe

Word has been received by Mrs. W. J. Gande of the death in Brentwood, California, of her only sister, Miss Ileen McCabe. Miss McCabe lived here with Mr. and Mrs. Gande for several years and will be well remembered by many in Shanghai. She was an excellent violinist and took part in a number of concerts here. Miss McCabe was a victim of influenza.

QUEST SOCIETY LECTURE

Professor H. P. Shastri, Indian journalist and lecturer on Hindu philosophy, will speak on "The Mysticism and Mystics of India" at the meeting of the Quest Society to be held at the Kalee Hotel at 5:30 p.m. tomorrow.

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THEDA BARA in "CARMEN"

Vladivostok Railway Yard Crazyquilt Of The Races

Tag Ends Of All The Peoples, Torn From Two Continents, Tie Up There

By Olive Gilbreath
(*Special Correspondent of* THE CHINA PRESS.)

Vladivostok, November 3.—Down in the railway yards that flank the big Vladivostok station is a city—if you look with eyes that see humanly—the most fascinating as it is the most cosmopolitan city in East Siberia. All the figures that are assisting at the birth of the new order pass that way sooner or later and many inhabit it before they drop away again into that gulf to the west. Semenoff's train lent tone to one of the tracks to the west for almost a week in September. Fine mornings, his wild Cossacks with a mop of hair over one eye, tall grey caps, blue trousers with a yellow Cossack stripe at the side, clattered through the yards on their shaggy ponies, or stood guard at the car, ready to run through a trespasser venturing too far with their rapier blades which could bend about slim hips like a dancer's blade. Opposite sat the Provisional Government of Siberia—long since deceased sedate coaches with curtains down, as became wise and not too secure officials. On the other side of the station a stream of people meant that the Horvath train was in from its native habitat, Harbin, and that if you kept your eyes open, you might see a motor with the tall, spare figure, the full white beard parting in the wind, thin nostrils and bright dark eyes—a figure to remember for its non-Russian appearance, this "old lion with his claws not yet cut."

Through the gate and fifty steps down the tracks, sometimes hangs an American flag, and at certain hours a delicious aroma floats in the air reminiscent not of Russia and Bolshevism, not of any queer corner or any queer thing in the world but of that happy land of ham and eggs, biscuit and coffee *with cream*, across the sea. But you must have lived on *stchee* and *borstch* and *peroshki* until you are not on speaking terms with your digestion and then repented on sour milk to appreciate that smell in its fulness! This train means the American engineering experts who have sat for more than a year watching the Trans-Siberian. Once this train went into Siberia on a mission to Vologda and only escaped with the Czecho-Slovaks, for whom it repaired bridges on which the Czech eschelons finally broke through the Bolshevik net. As this goes to you, a new inhabitant has come in. Ivanoff Rinoi, the Minister of War, flies the Russian flag down a string of coaches and all the Siberian world is said to be headed in this direction for conference—Semenoff, Kalmukoff, Horvath, Railway City is having a "home-coming week."

These are but casuals, however they will come and they will go. In a week, perhaps, there will be no personages, neither governments nor generals, only the *voyezheetsi* stay on. They are the real citizens of the nomad city, that variegated stream of refugees pouring into the port from out of West and Central Siberia, to whom the fall of empires and the abdications of kaisers are as straws in the wind by the side of bread and a *kysochek* of sugar; flotsam and jetsam of the war, driftwood from the German-Turko-Bolshevik flood of disruption and destruction, the endless moving tide from the "blurred geography" of the world. Many of them have wandering blood in their veins, perhaps that is why they take life in a box car adrift ten thousand miles from home with philosophy or its substitute. Will they ever see their native strands again there in Servia and Baku and Tashkent? One can but wonder as one watches them. The gamble is against it. For centuries to come, probably, luminous almond eyes, blue-black gipsy hair, the white flash of a smile, or a clearer skin and a more incisive profile in this Russian Northeast will tell of the Great War when the nations moved over the face of the earth and Near East met Far East.

A fragment of a bazaar dropped into the cinder-gray of the railway yards, such the city looked at least, before the wind and the cold shut the denizens inside the cars. And still a bit of color breaks out occasionally between the dingy trains. The Russians themselves are the least picturesque and the least debonnair of the distressed. Perhaps, they are nearer the land and feel their uprooting more when they leave it. By the side of the black-eyed Armenians or the lively little Persians, the Russian children, sturdily built though they are, seem prematurely old and meditative. Here in the railway yards you believe that "In Russia the men are children and the children are men."

"We are from Minsk; there are six of us now," a patient-faced little seven year old girl tells you, as she trudges along through the yards with a small blue kettle for hot water at the station. "We buried the little baby somewhere already in Siberia. And mother was ill, and father never saw him. Yes; he ate everything, bologna and tea. He was only three but he said all words." The mother washed linen somewhere in the city and would soon come home. The seven-year-old was making tea against her return.

From the neighbor car, three anxious faces peered out, saddened, kindly peasant faces. "The Bolsheviki took everything; we ran away. If we could only find work! The Czech soldiers in the train let us wash their clothes. And they gave us some bread—"

"And a little piece of sugar—" The face of the youngest one broke into a tremulous smile. She was the prettiest little peasant with deep blue eyes, a laced bodice and coral colored beads, to smile for a *kysochek* of sugar.

The broad-cheeked blonde Servian women with their babies in their arms are perplexedly distressed, too. They are Slavs. But the Armenians and the vivacious Persians! From beyond a car curls a spiral of smoke and a black kettle simmers over a pile of sticks and stones laid with a professional air of gipsies. A pair of green and black striped stockings moves about in the neighborhood of the kettle and the fringe of a rainbow shawl; if you crawl under the car, you find a shock of short, raven-wing hair and a pair of long dark eyes, supplemented by hoops of silver in the ears. By every trademark, she should be a gipsy but she is not; she is Armenian. The other wears earrings, too, and a band around her forehead like a Maharanee. Little sister speaks English. And there is a brother in America, whither they are bound. At least, no one has succeeded so far in dispelling the illusion. They are curious particularly but not kindly toward you, their prospective countryman, and you pass on, somehow convinced that H. G. Dwight and your friends from Turkey know. Armenians are the least sympathetic of the Balkan-Ottoman medley. Nine cars of them stand on the tracks, with but one idea—to boil their kettles in New York. The furnishing of the car is an old rusty stove, more rust than iron, bare planks on which they sleep and eat and such filthy rolls of bedding as you cannot credit even looking straight at it, and they are as dirty as human beings can be; but they take it all as a bit of adventure as belonging to the road, which the Russian, with his plaintive air, never achieves.

But the Persians! A group of Russian school children and Chinese fruit sellers are clustered about something between the tracks and you catch a glimpse of flamboyant stripes. They tinkle and chatter, too; three women—children they are from near the ancient source of the race, from Tashkent. Lithe, brown bodies, seen through rags, tiny brown feet on the cold bare ground, shawls over their heads, bracelets and necklets, and such eyes!—eyes that have so many centuries smiled into the eyes of men, and know all the secrets of men's hearts. The eldest is nine. She is wrapped in a faded maroon and yellow striped dressing gown and three silver bracelets. She smiles at you gloriously while she keeps the other two children under the folds of her more voluminous shawl.

The second one, equally glorious as to eyes, is more resplendent in jewels. A barbaric necklace of silver coins emphasizes the roundness of her throat, as slender as a bamboo, and her ears are hung with loops of silver studded with uncut stones. The baby of five wears a turquoise ring through her nose. Certainly the family fortunes are not yet beyond repair! Feminines all. The square little broad-cheeked Russians look almost masculine by the side of these sphynx-like little veiled women of the East, even in their baby rags seductive.

The eldest speaks a bit of Russian and a conversation ensues between the Russian school children, the disapproving Chinese fruit boy—himself no youngster as the stories of nations go—the Persians and the Amerikanka. The Amerikanka is holding her own—by reason of interest in her furs—and bids fair as the latest comer to maintain the center of interest when a Japanese officer unfortunately walks down the tracks, followed by two little kimonoed figures in *geta*. The kimonos flaunt in the wind; the *geta* grate on the pebbles. The Persian eyes widen. The eldest tightens her shawl and seizes the hands of the bracelets ones. They are off. America may pile victory upon victory on the Western front but she has not yet conquered Persia.

Correspondence

Fly The Flag Of Portugal!

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir:—Now that Shanghai is being garbed in multicolored gala dress in celebration of the triumph of Right over Might, and in welcoming the project of a League of Nations, do you not advocate that some consideration, not to say respect, should be shown to those countries which have thrown in their lot with the Greater Powers, for better or for worse, in the mighty struggle which, through Unity, and Unity alone, throttled that erstwhile menacing beast—Militarism?

What has Portugal done during the four years of strife? She mightily and bravely defied the might of the then mighty Germany by openly avowing her friendship for England and France. Were not Portuguese guns transported to France to work havoc on the German hordes? Were not tons of boots supplied to the French army before France had her house set in order to meet the great German onrush? Were not Portuguese soldiers fraternising with British and French in repelling and driving the enemy from the sacred soil of heroic France?

England, France, Belgium, Italy and Japan are glorified for the part played by them in the great drama of the World War, but Portugal's deeds are interred with the bones of her fallen sons! Is this right?

The conspicuous absence of the Portuguese flag from public institutions in Shanghai is sorely felt by the Portuguese who have to submit to the snobbery shown to their nationals in the employ of these institutions and to the community which they represent.

I trust, Mr. Editor, you will kindly give prominence to this grievance, so that on the official days set apart for celebrating the fall of Might and the triumph of Right, peace may reign in the minds of the mighty and of the lowly. I am, Sir, Your obedient servant.

LUSITANIA.

Editor's note. We are in hearty agreement with the above sentiments. Portugal's part in the great victory has been a glorious one, and we are sure that this is known and appreciated by all the Allies, and that in cases where the flag of Portugal has not been included in the decorations the omission is due to oversight rather than intent.

From The Chinese Press

The Tuchuns conferred with the President Friday, accepting the President's proposals regarding the peace conference in Europe, the separation of the civil administrations from the military authorities, the national defense work and the curtailment of military expenses. In connection with the settlement of the internal dispute, however, they expressed the desire to uphold the new Parliament and to send representatives to the peace conference between the North and the South.

General Tuan Chi-jui has resigned the directorship of the War Participation Bureau. The President has asked him to be Director-General of National Defense. The appointment is expected to be confirmed by Parliament.

General Tsao K'un arrived in Peking Friday.

The Presidential Mandate ordering the suspension of hostilities was promulgated yesterday.

ANNOUNCEMENT

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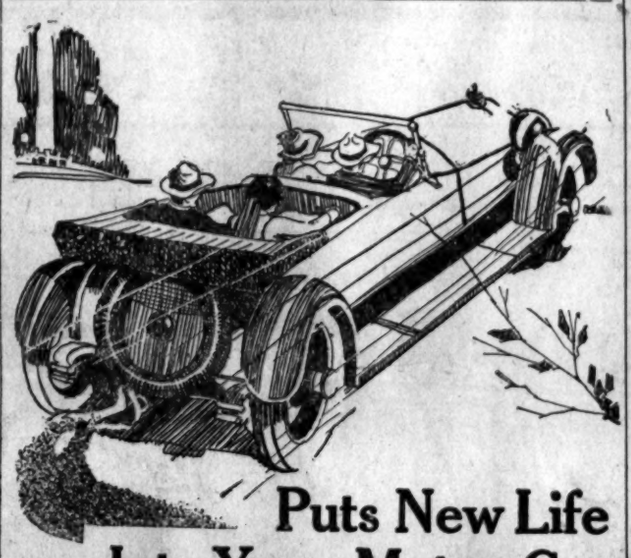

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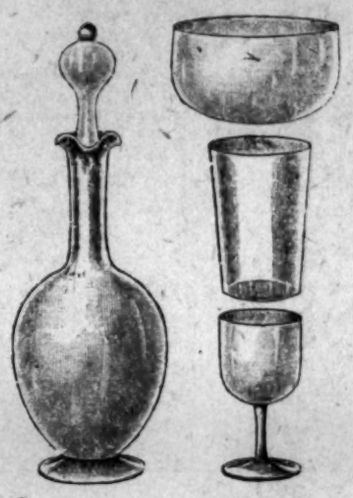

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A good strong plain glassware suitable for every day use.

Tumblers ½ pt.	dozen	$2.50
Port Glasses	,,	3.00
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Claret	,,	3.75
Champagne	,,	4.75
Finger Bowls	,,	8.50
Decanters 1 pt.	each	1.50
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Soup ,,	8.50	,,
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Cheese ,,	4.75	,,
Vegetable Dishes	6.00	each
Sauce Tureens	7.00	,,
,, Boats	2.00	,,
Salad Bowls	5.50	,,
Uncovered Vegetable Dishes	1.75	,,
Pickel Dishes	1.50	,,
Oatmeal Bowls	4.75	doz.
American Soup Plates	6.50	,,
Sauce Dishes 4½ inches	3.25	,,
Sauce Dishes 5 inches	$3.50	each
Coffee Cups and Saucers	$9.50	doz.
Tea Cups and Saucers	$10.50	,,
Breakfast Cups & Saucers	$12.50	,,
Egg Cups	4.50	,,
Butter Pats	2.00	,,
Cream Jugs	1.50	each
Milk Jugs	1.85	,,
Slop Bowls	0.65	,,
Covered Butter Dish	3.75	,,
Sugar Bowls	2.75	,,
Teapets 1½ pt.	3.00	,,
,, 2 pt.	3.50	,,
Chffee Pots 1½ pt.	3.00	,,
,, 2 pt.	3.50	,,
Chocolate Jugs	4.00	,,
Cake Plates	1.50	,,
Toast Dishes	4.50	,,
Hot Water Plates	4.25	,,
Fruit Comports	4.00	,,
Meat Platters 11½	1.50	,,
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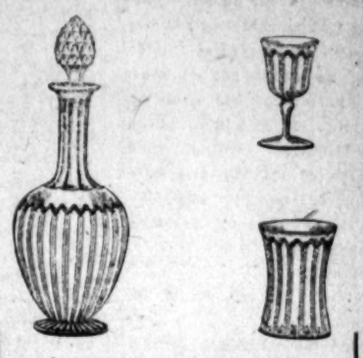
THE PERFECT SUITE



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Port ,,	,,	10.00
Sherry ,,	,,	10.00
Liqueur ,,	,,	9.00
Custard ,,	,,	15.00
Finger Bowls ,,		18.50
Decanters 1 pt.	each	7.50
Claret Jugs ,,		9.50

BIG VALUE HERE

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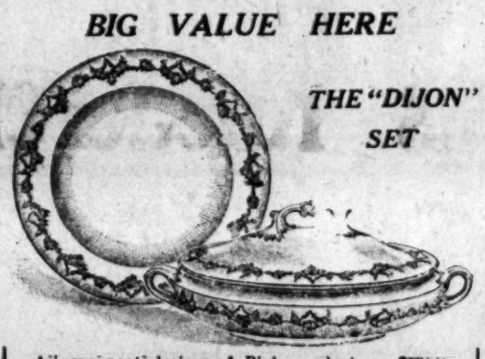

A very neat design of Pink rosebuds on White ground with gilt edges, made by Wedgwood & Co.

Set for 6 persons, 30 pieces: Price **$30.00**

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The "Newlands" Set

Of 3 jugs, printed design in Pink or Green

Price **$2.00** set

A SMART DINMER SET

The "Premier" Set

An everyday Dinner Set of first quality White semi-porcelain similar to illustration.

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MILK JUGS

With cover, strong, with earthenware rounded interior, easy to clean. Large lip for pouring

Size	Price	Size	Price
1 pts.	$1.00	3 pts.	$2.25
2 pts.	1.50	4 pts.	2.75

EFFECTIVE ON THE TABLE

The "Carlton" Set

A new design of a narrow dark Blue band with inside border of Pink rosebuds, gilt edges.

Set for 6 persons, 30 pieces: Price **$28.50**

Set for 12 persons, 58 pieces: Price **$58.50**

For the Early Cup of Tea

TEAPOTS

Dark Green, British fireprorf ware. Indian shape.

Sizes: ½, 1, 1½, and 2 pt.

Prices **$1.25, 1.75, 2.00** and **2.50**

HOT WATER JUG

TO MATCH

Sizes: ½, 1, 1½, and 2 pt.

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"TUSCAN CHINA"

The "Canton" Tea Set

English semi-porcelain, a Chinese design in old Canton Blue, shape similar to illustration. Set for 6 persons, 21 pieces.

Special Price **$4.50** set

American "ICY-HOT" Vacuum Flasks

Keep liquids hot or cold for 24 hours.

JAPANNED CASE, Sizes 1 and 2 pt.

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Prices $4.50 and 7.50 each

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Prices $7.50 and 10.50 each

EXTRA GLASS REFILLS

Sizes and 2 pint.

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For 1 or 2 pint flasks *$2.75* each

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NEW "ROYAL" TEAWARE

Tuscan china, decoration of Pink roses on a pure White ground, gilt edges.

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MUFF WARMERS

For keeping in the muff or pocket, best fireproof earthenware without chain. Price *$1.00* each

Ditto Bungalow shape with chain.

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All neat designs in colours, with gilt edges, shape similar to illustration.

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MAURICE PRAISED GEN. HAIG'S STRATEGY

Declares He Forced The Germans To Fight And Thus Upset All Their Plans

HIS ARMY ALWAYS READY

Prepared To Give Battle, No Matter What The Difficulties Of Position

By Major Gen. Sir Frederick Maurice

London, Oct. 12.—I remember that early in 1915 a distinguished visitor came to our part of the front and told us that England was ringing with the doings at Hill 60 and that he would not go home satisfied unless he had seen the famous hill. I took him into a ruined farmhouse within some 3,000 yards of the hill, and after pointing it out to him bade him look at it through my telescope. After staring hard for a minute or so, he said:

"I'm afraid I am very stupid, but I can't find it."

I aligned the telescope carefully and asked him to look again.

"You don't mean that little mud heap?" was his exclamation. But I did.

We had been fighting desperately to win that little mud heap, the possession or less of which affected the line for a mile or two on either side, and England was as stirred as if we had been fighting for the Alps.

Well, we have widened our horizon since those days. We are no longer excited about Hills 60 and 70 or by the capture or loss of a trench. We look to winning back towns, to occupy important railway junctions, to breaking through whole system of the enemy's defenses. Yet I am not sure even now that we have formed the habit of looking wide. It is difficult to piece communiques describing months of fighting into a connected whole and to look beyond what may happen the next day on an immediate battlefront.

For nearly a month a great part of our army in France has been fighting a battle for possession of the most vital part of the Hindenburg defensive system. The enemy knew that if he lost his hold upon the Hindenburg system between the Sensee River, north of Cambrai and the Oise to the south of St. Quentin, his line would be imperiled far to the north and to the south. The position of his troops in front of Douai and Lille would be threatened, his center in front of Laon and on the Chemin-des-Dames would have to be drawn back, and his left as as far south as Verdun would have to give ground. The Germans, therefore, had to fight the battle in order to save the Hindenburg Line. It was the last thing which they wanted to do, for ever since Foch's counter-attack of July 18 on the Marne they have been trying to avoid a battle—to retire "according to plan," and to save their troops.

The greatest tribute to Sir Douglas Haig's leadership is that before he began this last great battle he three times anticipated the enemy's retreat, and bustled him back into the Hindenburg system with the heaviest losses and very much contrary to plan. That was in itself a great achievement, but a still greater one is that, despite the immense difficulty of maneuverving, feeding, and supplying munitions to masses of men in the devastated country which lies in front of the Hindenburg system, he has had his armies ready at once to give battle to the Germans, who were established in their stongest defensive lines.

Pressed on All Fronts

Once the battle was forced upon him the enemy had to fight it out to the bitter end. While the battle was raging he was pressed hard by the French on the Chemin-des-Dames and in the Champagne, and by the Americans to the north and northwest of Verdun. To obtain reinforcements he had to take risks on fronts which were not being pressed, and immediately he took those risks they were pressed. Hence his collapse in Flanders. But the vital struggle centered around Cambrai on the British front, and thither the Germans sent such reinforcements as they could get together, and their armies, being still very strong, came to the battle in no mean force.

Since Aug. 8 our men have fought and overcame eighty German divisions. The enemy has fought well, for he knew what was at stake, but our men have fought better. Never in our long history have British grit and valor accomplished more. The chief point to remember in regard to this battle is, not that the Hindenburg Line has been broken, but that the enemy has been defeated. That is the prime purpose of war, to defeat the enemy's armies, not to take towns or to capture villages.

When the enemy's armies have been defeated, the victor, provided he is strong enough, reaps the fruits of his victory, and we know that the Allies have strength for that. The fruits to be reaped are all the greater when, as at Cambrai, the enemy is defeated on ground which it is vital to him to hold. We just are beginning to see what the fruits of victory at Cambrai are.

The enemy's whole line from the Channel to Verdun is wavering. He is preparing to leave the Belgian Coast. He is falling back on Douai. He is leaving the Chemin-des-Dames, and has been driven completely from the Argonne. There is more than this to come, how much more depends rather upon the Allied pursuit than upon the enemy's plan of retreat.

The victory has not been won by British effect alone. American troops have fought shoulder to shoulder with our men on the Cambrai battlefield, the French from St. Quentin to the Argonne, the First American Army east of the Argonne, the Italian contingent on the Aisne, and the Belgian army in Flanders have all contributed to the great result under the supreme direction of Marshal Foch.

But to Sir Douglas Haig and to his men has fallen the chief task at the post of honor and to them the nation can never be sufficiently grateful.

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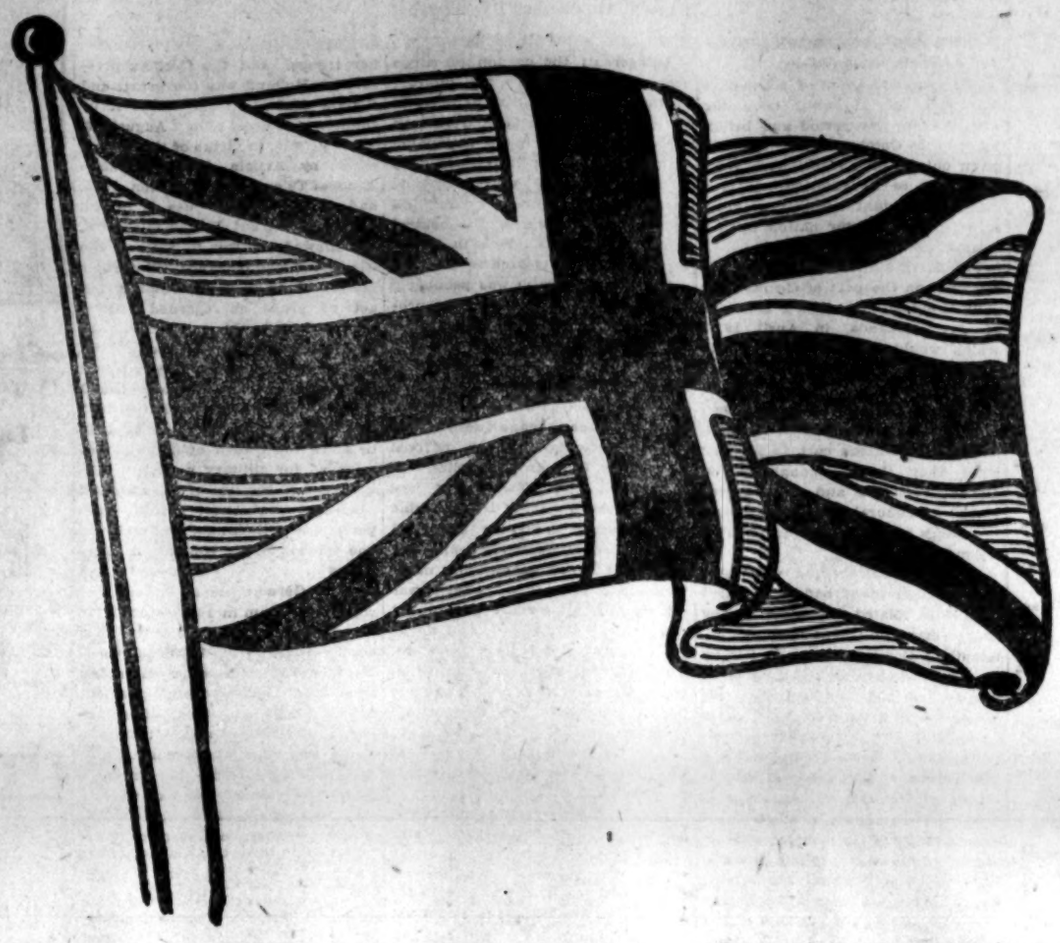

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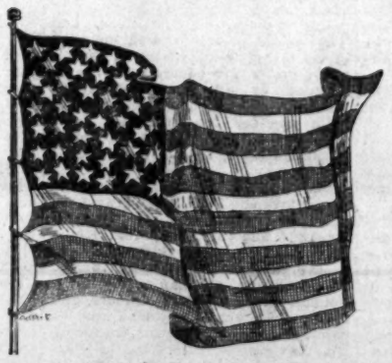

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THE CHINA PRESS

PUBLISHED EVEHY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

CHINA PRESS Incorporated, Delaware, Publishers

MARRIAGE

IRVIN-BURNHAM: At Shanghai on November 8, 1918, by Rev. Darwent, Roderick S. K. Irvin (of Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.), to Carolyn Alice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Burnham of Cambridge, Mass.

20167.

DEATH

McCABE: On October 16th, 1918, at Brentwood, California, of influenza, Ileen McCabe, aged 31 years (only sister of Mrs. W. J. Grande).

20168

Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Twenty-fifth Sunday after Trinity. 8 a.m., Sung Eucharist, Preacher: The Dean. 11 a.m., Thanksgiving Service. Preacher: The Bishop. 3 p.m., Children's Thanksgiving Service. 6 p.m. Evensong and hymn singing.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—3 p.m., Children's Service 6 p.m., Evensong and Lecture on Church History: The Lay Reader.

Union Church.—Sunday, November 17. 11 a.m., Service of Thanksgiving for the Victory of the Allies; Preacher: Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A.; Te Deum; Anthems: "How lovely are the messengers" (Mendelssohn) and "Hallelujah" Chorus (from Handel's "Messiah"). 6 p.m. Preacher: Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A. Subject: "The great lesson of the war"; Chant 69; Hymns 404, 318, 693.

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—(Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads). Today's services in the above will be conducted as follows: Morning 11 a.m., by Rev. A. R. Saunders. Evening 6 p.m., by Rev. Stanley Eaton

American Song Service.—Palace Hotel, 4:30 p.m. There will be a special service in commemoration of the recent Allied victory. Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott will deliver the address and there will be special music.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund, Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Mortals and Immortals." Sunday School 10 a.m. Wednesday 6 p.m. Reading Room open daily except Sunday 10:30 to 12:30 at No. 21 Nanking Road.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher: The Rev. C. F. McRae, M.A.

Self-Determination As Practiced By Germany

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir.—Under instructions from the Lettish Central Bureau at Vladivostok I beg to attach an article referring to the Lettish cause and shall appreciate it very much if you find it possible to publish it.

I desire to inform you, that the data contained therein are based on statements laid down by Lettish refugees before our Central Committee, mentioned above.

I sincerely hope that you will find our information of political and historical interest to your readers and may add, that notwithstanding the particulars of the armistice are known to us, we Letts, for the time being, have to remain under the impression that our cause is not yet settled owing to continuance of anarchy in Russia. We are, of course, quite aware of all that will be done for us by the Allies, headed by the great republic of the United States of America, as our Shanghai Committee was assured by the Consul General of the United States, when he accepted the declaration of Letts in the Far East for the purpose of forwarding it to your Government. Asking you, dear Sir, to accept our best thanks in anticipation for your kind support of our cause, I beg to remain, Yours very truly.

R. VALDMAN,
Secretary, Lettish National Committee of Shanghai.

[ENCLOSURE]

HOW GERMANY AND THE RUSSIAN BOLSHEVIKI GRANTED "SELF-DETERMINATION" TO COURLAND.

LAST summer the telegraph spread over the whole world the German lie, that "self-determination" had been granted to Courland and that that country had asked for incorporation into Germany through the medium of its organs of self-government.

Refugees from Courland have provided statements how the decision of this "self-determination" was brought about and these statements are further proof of co-operation between Lenin and the Kaiser.

It is known that Courland was not annexed by Russia until 1795. The population of the country is almost exclusively Lettish. German colonists, who reside mostly in the border districts, do not total more than 5 to 6 percent.

After his return to Russia, Lenin declared that as Russia had annexed Courland in 1795 and as the democracy of the whole world was fighting for a peace without annexations or indemnities, taking into consideration that Germany occupied Courland in 1915, i.e., before this formula was adopted, Courland must remain "disannexed" from Russia. It did not appear to matter to Lenin that he outraged another principle proclaimed by the democracy of the whole world, viz., the principle of self-determination of oppressed nations. This misuse of proclaimed principles is complicated by the fact that Lenin was well aware of the hatred existing between the native Lettish population and their German oppressors in this region of Teutonic influence.

Germany went farther than Lenin and hastened to draw up in a formal way a treacherous act of bargaining with nations. In September, 1917, a reorganisation took place of the primary institution for the self-government of Courland, the Landtag, which until then had consisted exclusively of great landed proprietors—the German barons and noblemen.

The reformed institution, called the "Territorial Council of Courland," decided unanimously on March 9 last "to offer to His Imperial Highness the Emperor of Germany the ducal coronet of Courland."

The reason for such vote becomes obvious if we examine the constitution of this "Territorial Council," for the 80 members consist of 4 from the peerage, 27 from the landowners, German noblemen, 27 from owners of small landed estates, including German colonists, 17 from the inhabitants of the towns, 4 from the Lutheranian and 1 from the Roman-Catholic clergy. The first, second and fifth groups consisted exclusively of Germans, as well as the fourth of representatives of the German bourgeoisie. There remains the "dangerous" group, the representatives of the owners of small landed estates. They were not elected by vote at all, but simply "nominated" by the German district military commandants and as a result the success of the "proposal" to offer the ducal coronet to the Kaiser was fully guaranteed beforehand.

It is not surprising then that at the meeting, in the name of this group, came forward the Magistrate of Sipel, a large land owner, and proposed a resolution in favor of unification with Germany and with a view to prevent interference by any "unreliable" member from the Lettish rural population with the "entire unanimity" of the passing of this resolution, special guards were assigned to them on the day of the voting, who did not permit them to take council together. In spite of these precautions, 16 Lettish members, at the risk of their lives, signed a protest against this violation of the rights of the population. But, of course, this protest remained without result, as it was suppressed by the "authorities."

The Kaiser, however, desired to force matters and on the 15th of March wired as follows from headquarters to the Landrat of Courland: "We, Wilhelm II., etc. authorise our Imperial Chancellor to declare to the Landrat of Courland, that in accordance with the wishes expressed by representatives of the Council on the 6th of March we recognise in the name of the German Empire Courland as a free and independent Duchy and consent to conclude with Courland such con-

(Continued on Page 12)

How The Germans Browbeat Holland

Story Of Their Overbearing Treatment Of Their Dutch Neighbors During The War Given Out By The British

(*New York Times*)

The complete story of Germany's treatment of Holland, beginning with the pre-war period and bringing it up to October 1, has just been given out by an authoritative British source of information. It is a story of constant exertion of pressure of a stronger nation upon a weaker one.

The narrative begins with various attempts on the part of Germany to gain economic advantages, and tells of her demands in April, 1918, which would in effect have made Holland a German dependency and which brought the two countries to the verge of war. The fear of German aggression is acute in Holland, and few Dutchmen care to say just what they think; though several Dutch professors and jurists have played an honorable part in presenting things as they are to their country-men.

Germans during the war have done Holland many bad turns which cannot be related here, but among these may be mentioned the attempts of German agents to stir up disaffection among the Moslem peoples of the Dutch Indies and procure desertions from the native regiments; the attempt to prevent direct trade between Holland and Switzerland, so that goods must pass through the hands of German middlemen; the revival of German claims to the Ems estuary; the attempt of German propagandists to set the Dutch people against the Belgian refugees who as they say "consume their food" though at the same time Holland entertains and feeds relays of German children; and the almost daily efforts of the German wireless to create bad feeling between Holland and the Allies. We must confine our survey to the main economic question which led up to the events of April, the coal, tonnage and sand and gravel questions.

As regards coal the objects Germany has had in view have been three: To render Holland entirely dependent on German coal, to exact from Holland the greatest possible amount of foodstuffs in return for coal, and so to arrange the finances of both export and import as to render Dutch traders dependent for their money on German success in the war. In 1915 and 1916, attracted by the high prices, Holland sent to Germany sixteen times as much of her agricultural produce as to Britain; and only after long negotiation did Britain secure a reasonable share.

It is interesting to note the system of payment. Germany forced Holland to accept 40 percent of the payments in cash and 60 percent in two-year interest-bearing bonds. As a result all Dutch merchants are overloaded with German paper.

Holland can produce 250,000 tons of coal a month; but her minimum requirements are about 800,000 tons a month, though in peace she used much more She depends therefore on imports, but not necessarily, like Switzerland, on imports from Germany; and in 1916 she was still importing a good deal from Britain. In December, 1916, Germany regulated her coal transactions with Holland and undertook to supply 300,000 tons a month from Germany and Belgium. This meant that Holland required at least 250,000 a month from elsewhere.

Britain was ready to meet this shortage, but on account of the unrestricted submarine warfare started by Germany, Holland could not send the necessary ships to England, with the result that she became entirely dependent on Germany for her coal. This is exactly what Germany was waiting for. She was now in a position where she could browbeat Holland into selling her most of the Dutch foodstuffs, irrespective of any negotiations that Holland had entered into with England.

Immediately after this Germany extended her so-called war zone at sea. The result of this was that Holland was dependent upon Germany for coal, but could not get enough from Germany to supply her needs. Holland made the demands that she be allowed to take advantage of the British offer to sell her coal and that Germany grant immunity to Dutch ships that went out for that purpose. Germany refused. In spite of this Holland made several attempts to get the greatly need fuel with the result that three of her ships were sunk. Germany had achieved two aims: Holland could buy coal from no one but herself, and was excluded from the use of the sea.

To add to Holland's plight, Germany did not even supply the little country with the tonnage she had promised. During 1917 there was a shortage of more than a million tons. Yet, by the use of weapons Germany virtually starved Holland out of her foodstuffs. The food riots in Holland were clear proof of this state of affairs.

This was the position at the end of February, 1918; the Dutch ships immobilised, Holland unable to get the food offered her by the Allies, and Germany blocking every proposal. Meanwhile there was a change in Germany; Germans now believed that they could end the war by one great stroke. Hereon Germany, months after negotiations had begun, made a brilliant if belated discovery—announced in the semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung: it was unneutral for a neutral State to hire out shipping to a belligerent; the cession of cargo space was equivalent to indirect participation by the neutral State in the economic war against Germany; for cargo space is not a negotiable article, like cargo; it is "auxiliary troops." Swedish sources report that Germany has made a regulation under which all ships of a neutral country which has vessels in enemy service are to be treated as enemies.

This German claim was peculiarly shameless, because before the provisional agreement between Holland and the Allies was reached—certainly earlier than October—Germany had been using Dutch shipping space herself. One key to the understanding of the tonnage question was the supplementary ration of coal granted by Germany to Holland in November, 1917. This grant was made in exchange for Dutch Rhine barges, which for some time had been placed at Germany's disposal. It was not known exactly how many barges Holland possessed; but it was certain that Germany would get more than 500,000 tons, and might get a million. Germany, therefore, proposed to treat it as unneutral on Holland's part to grant tonnage to the Allies when she was already granting tonnage to Germany.

The Correspondence Bureau of The Hague answered the Norddeutsche as it deserved.

Assent to the German claim, it was pointed out, would be partial and contrary to neutrality and a direct assistance to Germany. The Foreign Minister, M. Loudon, said very properly on March 19 that to sail ships between Allied ports was just as little unneutral as sending Rhine barges to Germany to serve her interests.

This was followed by notice from the Allied Governments on March 20 that they would exercise their right under international law and requisition the ships in their ports, while leaving Holland ample tonnage for her domestic and colonial needs. There was a storm in the Dutch press; but the storm soon abated after Dutch lawyers had explained the legal right of the Allies under the law of Angary and the Dutch populace had shown that in its view the important question was the supply of food, which Germany had blocked. Angary is the old right of a Prince at war to seize all neutral shipping in his dominions. It has been elaborated by modern jurists, chiefly German, who extend it also to territory occupied by a belligerent. It was once of considerable importance; it was last pleaded, and successfully, by Bismarck in 1870, when he sank some English colliers in the Seine to block it.

This brings the British report to the sand and gravel question, in regard to which it says:

"Sand and gravel are the materials of which concrete is made, and concrete is one of the most important materials for the construction of modern military works; the German army needs enormous amounts to make trenches, fortifications, and 'pill boxes.' Rhine gravel, quarried in Germany and Holland, is especially suitable for concrete, owing to absence of all clayey admixture, while the same quality renders it of little use for road making, as it will not bind. The sand, too, must be inland sand; that of the dunes is useless.

"Belgium produced in peace times four times the amount of gravel required for her roads, and exported largely; she also imported Rhine gravel, solely for making concrete, to the extent of (at most) 700,000 tons a year. Germany works the Belgian quarries with prisoners, and so has had ample material for repairing the Belgian roads, railways, etc. Analyses of concrete from German military works made by British experts in 1917 showed that gravel used was not Belgian, and in thirty-two out of thirty-seven cases was certainly Rhine gravel, whether Dutch or German. These are the material elements for the understanding of the question.

"On December 23, 1915, the British Government asked Holland whether she would stop the transport of German gravel across her territory, on the ground that it was used for munitions of war; and the German Government at Holland's request then sent with each barge a certificate that the material would not be used for military purposes.

"In September, 1916, Holland sent two officers to Belgium to report on the use of the gravel, but they were not allowed to enter the military zone. The Hindenburg Line was now being constructed, and the intensity of the transit traffic continued through October and November.

"In July, 1917, the Dutch Government announced that enough had gone through to put all Belgian roads into complete repair, and that transit must stop on August 1; but in response to German pressure this extended the time to August 15.

"Germany, however, was now working feverishly at the Flanders defenses, making 'pill boxes' and constructing a new line behind the Passchendaele position; she was showing intense activity in getting gravel at Emmerich, Wesel, Cologne, Andernach, and Lins, and was requisitioning barges at Duisburg, Hamburg, Bremen, Stettin, and Lubeck.

"For nearly two years Britain had tried in a friendly way to get the Dutch Government to realise the position, viz., that the material transited was causing the death of her troops. But the German pressure on Holland was too great; and Britain had at last to meet it by counter-pressure. On August 3, 1914, Britain, in virtue of the powers given by Article 8 of the International Telegraph Convention, 1875, had suspended the use of British cables for all but British telegrams, but allowed neutrals to continue the use as an act of grace till further notice. Britain now withdrew her act of grace as regarded Holland and enforced the suspension. An interchange of notes followed. The Dutch Government contended that they had no choice; they were bound by the Rhine Navigation Act of 1868 and the Treaty of London of 1839 to allow the transit of material not intended for military purposes.

"Proof of the use of the transited sand and gravel for military purposes is overwhelming; and really no one doubts it, in Holland or elsewhere . . . . The sand and gravel, German and Dutch, that went to Belgium in 1917 reached the enormous total of 4,737,815 tons. On February 9 the British Government raised its embargo on cables, trusting to come to an agreement before March 15. Soon after, the Dutch Government stated that they would not allow the resumption of transit after March 15, unless a Dutch Commission were allowed to make a thorough investigation into usage; the German Government refused to allow this, but said they would provisionally not resume transit after March 15.

"We have now traced all the economic questions down to the opening of the German offensive on March 21. Drunk with imagined success, Germany now proposed to treat Holland almost as a vassal State. The real mover in the matter was Ludendorff, who was seeking to overthrow Kuhlmann by personal charges and carry out a policy of pure force. The coal agreement expired on March 31, Germany at once cut off all coal from Holland, and proposed a new agreement, of which the main terms were that, immediately after the war, Germany should have the services of all Dutch shipping, the first right to Dutch raw materials, (including Colonial,) and facilities for shipbuilding in Dutch yards; new regulations were to be made for Rhine traffic during and after the war, (i.e., the Rhine act was to be torn up,) and new arrangements at once for credits and export of foodstuffs.

"As to the Dutch food supply, Germany has continued to block the further arrangements made between Holland and America for interchange of ships to bring wheat. Holland is to be starved into submissiveness. But the most serious question of all arose over the transit traffic.

"In April, the German Government presented to Holland a series of demands which were in effect an ultimatum without a time limit; at the same time the guards on the Dutch frontier were doubled. The demands were these:

I. Less severity in the customs control of boots, clothes, etc., taken over the frontier by persons going into Germany, (i.e., smuggling made easy).

II. Free transit for all civilian goods from Germany into Belgium across Holland by the Limburg railway.

III. Recognition by Holland of Germany's right under the Rhine act to transport of every class of commodity through Dutch territory (i.e., by waterway.)

IV. Unrestricted and uncontrolled transit of sand and gravel from Germany to Belgium across Holland via Lobith (i.e., by waterway) up to 200,000 tons a month, (reduced afterward to 1,600,000 tons a year,) and export from Holland to Belgium of 250,000 tons of sand and gravel a month, (making altogether 4,600,000 tons a year, about the total of 1917.)

V. Passage of troops and ammunition over the Limburg railway across Holland.

VI. Free passage down the Scheldt for the German and Austrian ships at Antwerp.

Of these, I. and II. were accepted, subject to defining what were civilian goods—a large loophole for further trouble. VI. was rejected, and apparently Germany has not pressed it. Holland gave a definite undertaking in 1914 not to permit this violation of her neutrality, and the German offensive had meanwhile been checked. V., of course, if pressed, meant war. The German news agency at The Hague has said that no such demand was made. This is untrue; it is certain that the demand was sent with the others. As to III., we are not informed. The demand Germany meant business over was IV. It was quite certain, and known in Holland that, if refused, Germany meant to force a barge past Lobith and create a casus belli. The Dutch Minister in Berlin was informed that if the German demand was not granted the consequences for Holland would be most serious.

M. Loudon informed the Allied Governments of the difficulty. He said later in the Chamber that they fully recognised the seriousness of Holland's position and that their Ministers informed him that for this reason alone, but with an absolute maintenance of their standpoint as regards principle, they would place no difficulties in the way of the Dutch Government regarding the arrangement made. The transit was therefore granted, and on May 5 M. Loudon announced that the tension was over—for the moment.

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GOSH! I HOPE THEY PLAY AN ENCORE.
HATTIE AS USUAL DID A LOT OF BUSINESS FOR THE TOWN OPTICIAN BY MEANS OF HER HAT.
NO TOUGH CITY DANCING ALLOWED.
KEEP TO THE RIGHT.
PRIZE DANCE EVERY SAT. EVE.
SODA POP FOR SALE.
BLUBBER" HE DON'T FEEL AT HOME WITHOUT HIS BROWN DERBY.
NICE DOPE!
WEE!
LIL' WILLIE USED THE DANCE FLOOR FOR A SLIDING POND
HE NEVER MISSED A CORN IN HIS LIFE
DON'T YOU LOVE THAT?
I KNOW I WON'T BE ASKED TO DANCE THIS EVENING.
CALAMITY JANE
"HON" AND "DEARIE" ONLY DANCE THE WALTZ. THEY LOVE DREAMY MUSIC, AINT "HON" AN AWFUL NIGHT MARE?
LOVE IS AN AWFUL THING! SO IS HON.
"HON" ONLY SPENDS THE WEEK ENDS UP HERE, STUPE, AND THAT'S ALL HE SPENDS.
"COMEDIAN"
YOU CAN'T TELL THEM!
DON'T THINK YOU'RE THE WHOLE CHEESE - JUST BECAUSE YOU'RE STRONG!
HOW MANY CRACKS IN A CRACKED CRACKER?
OL' JOHN DON'T

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — **Daily Home Magazine Page** — *A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour*

Taking Nitrogen From Atmosphere

By Littell McClung

The fixation of atmospheric nitrogen! The very fling and tang of this phrase holds fascination for the uninitiated. But the electro-chemical miracle itself is even more fascinating than it sounds, and already it has been realised in an experimental way in the United States. Soon it will be realised on a gigantic commercial scale.

The largest water power development in the world for the fixation of nitrogen from the atmosphere for man's use is being undertaken on the Tennessee River in Northern Alabama on that strip of the waters known as Muscle Shoals. The coming of this project is the realisation of a dream long held by chemical engineers. But greater still, it is the beginning of preparation by our country for that era when the largest present available source of fixed nitrogen will be exhausted—the nitrate beds of Chile.

It is axiomatic that nitrogen is life; without it there can be no life, either vegetable or animal. It has not been a great while since scientists awoke to a realisation that unless something could be done and done within a generation the world would be at the end of its rope for food. Every plant that grows depends upon a certain amount of nitrogen in the soil around its roots. Throughout the ages nitrogen has accumulated in the soil through two agents. One has been the lightning's flash. Every bolt of lightning burns the air in its path into oxides of nitrogen which are washed into the earth by the rain. Through the centuries millions upon millions of strokes of lightning have been doing their part to supply the plants with nitrogen vital to their existence and growth.

This fact in nature can be observed by any one any Summer. You may water your lawn persistently and yet the grass seems to droop. But let a heavy thundershower water it and notice what almost magic effect it has upon the grass. If there has been enough lightning considerable quantities of oxides of nitrogen have been washed into the earth from the air and it is these that renew the beauty of your lawn.

The other agncy taking nitrogen from the air for plant use is wonderful in its as-yet-unexplained activity. It is a minute organism clinging to the roots of certain plants, which has the faculty of grasping hold on atmospheric nitrogen in the soil and fixing it on the plant roots for absorption by the plant. These organisms, in numbers beyond all human comprehension, have done their part to sustain the plant world and consequently the animal world. Not many years ago the artificial propagation of these organisms was worked out to success. Today the use of these nitrogen-gathering bacteria is common in the planting of the seeds of such leguminous plants as alfalfa, the clovers, soy beans, cowpeas and peanuts. If a good stand from planting is secured the seed must be soaked in the soil or jelly in which the bacteria are artificially propagated. Then upon the roots of the plants will be found little white nodules about the size of a pinhead or a bit smaller. These nodules are the houses, so to speak, in which the nitrifying organisms live and work. Sometimes upon the roots of a single plant are clusters of these small, round white homes of nitrogen-fixing bacteria. The more progressive farmers have learned to value highly these mystic creatures working at the roots of leguminous plants.

But to procure enough nitrogen in the soil through the planting and continued planting and turning under of inoculated legumes calls for a use of land that is often impossible. If a farmer had a large acreage of cheap land he might afford to plant and continue planting cowpeas and turning them under to supply the nitrogen needed by succeeding grain crops, grains and cotton drawing heavily on nitrogen supplies in the soil. But in only a few sections can such a system be worked, and then insufficiently. It has become evident, with higher priced land, more intensive cultivation and the steady increase in the consuming population, that the lightning's flash and the nitrifying organisms are not sufficient to sustain the plant life of this country and Europe.

Already the scarcity of nitrates in the United States is serious, as any farmer will testify. The astonishingly short cotton crop, after an unusually big crop had been forecast, is only one of the more patent indications of this truth. The nitrate beds of Chile, our chief source of nitric acid for munitions and our main source of nitrates for fertiliser, are limited. Their end is in sight. Today the importation of nitrates from Chile is woefully inadequate to the food needs of our country. This year it was bad enough; next year it will be worse, and the end of the war will not improve the situation much. Hundreds of thousands of farms in America are suffering because of lack of nitrogen, and the small quantities of nitrates that can be obtained are at virtually prohibitive prices. Even sixty-dollars-a-ton nitrates play a far more important part in the cost of foods than even some of our "food price investigators" realise. But the extensive use of nitrates at $100 a ton would put food out of the reach of a great many persons even in an era of high wages.

The war has brought us to see that the nitrates of Chile are almost a thing of the past so far as meeting the actual needs of the soil and the food needs of our people. Several of the greater scientists were right when they said that unless some means could be found of securing vastly more nitrogen the world would starve and it would not be a great while in reaching starvation.

But the means has been found the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen. The first effort was with the electric arc—the principle of the lightning's flash. This method has been a great success in Norway, where they have wonderful and wonderfully cheap water power. The experiments in this country in this method failed for lack of cheap water power. But the discovery itself is one of the fine achievements of science. Germany quickly availed herself of it and prepared herself for the day when she should attempt the impossible. Cut off from the nitrates of Chile, Germany is yet killing our soldiers with shell projected by ammunition whose manufacture is possible through the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen.

Our country remained asleep. Congress, shy on scientific knowledge and with political unwillingness to listen to scientific fact, carelessly defeated a great effort to begin the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen in this country. The men most deeply interested in the project left the United States and went to Canada. There, beside Niagara Falls, they built a large nitrogen fixation plant while this country imported from Northern Europe large quantities of atmospheric nitrogen. Today this plant, which might have been established in the United States, is supplying Canada and the United States with large quantities of nitric acid for munitions.

With the war came our awakening. Senator Underwood and several of the more thoughtful and far-sighted men in Congress again pressed upon their colleagues the vital necessity of acting and acting quick for the production in this country of vast quantities of atmospheric nitrogen for munitions and soil needs. It was then that Congress authorised the President of the United States to spend the millions necessary to the effort. After a survey of the water power sites of the United States by Government engineers the Muscle Shoals of the Tennessee River were selected as the place for the gigantic undertaking. Meanwhile, to meet immediate needs of war, steam plants for the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen were built on the Tennessee River at Muscle Shoals. These will do their part until the vast water power project is completed. When it is finished there will be no enterprise of the kind anywhere else in the world equaling it in power and productiveness.

The Muscle Shoals are the shoals of the Tennessee above the Tri-Cities—Florence, Sheffield and Tuscumbia. Here the river flows between high and hard limestone banks. A concrete dam, more than 100 feet high and nearly one mile long, will be built between Florence and Sheffield. This will dam the waters for sixteen miles—to the head of the shoals. Here a second great dam will be constructed, and it will throw back the waters for more than fifty miles. The two dams will result in a narrow deep lake nearly seventy miles long between the hills on each side of the river.

And yet, with such an artificial lake, a tremendous impounding project is necessary for the delivery of maximum power at Muscle Shoals every day in the year. This can be realised on the Tallapoosa River in East Central Alabama. The dam at Cherokee Bluffs on the Tallapoosa will be a short one, but nearly 200 feet high, impounding the rainfall in a wonderful watershed. While the Tallapoosa River itself will be dammed for only a little more than thirty miles, the circumference of the impounded waters, running up many little valleys, will be more than 1,000 miles.

Transmission lines have already been built from Muscle Shoals to Birmingham and from Birmingham southeast almost to where the impounding dam will be built on the Tallapoosa. With the coupling up of all this water power more than 500,000 horse-power will be delivered at Muscle Shoals. Here will be the greatest power attained by any previous development in this country, and possible power in excess of any similar development that could be undertaken in the United States. Here either one of two—or possibly both—of the new processes for the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen will be used.

One of these is known as the cyanamid process. The first step is putting air under high pressure at low temperature. This produces liquid air with which almost magic feats are done. Then this liquid air is subjected to fractional distillation; its nitrogen and its oxygen are broken apart and each gas obtained directly in pure form. The nitrogen, thus procured, is brought into contact with calcium carbide. (The discovery of calcium carbide, made from coke and lime, is in itself one of the romances of chemistry). When the nitrogen, broken apart from the oxygen of liquid air, is brought into contact with calcium carbide in a retort, at a fixed temperature there is formed cyanamid—lime nitrogen. Cyanamid is a fertiliser and has been used with splendid results. But from cyanamid, nitric acid and ammonia are obtained. With these two, obtained cheaply and in vast quantities, the possibilities are little short of dazzling.

But before touching on these possibilities a word must be said about the other new fixation method. This is known as the Haber process and Government engineers are now making experiments in it. Here, as in the cyanamid process, liquid air is made and in the fractional distillation nitrogen is obtained. Meanwhile the electric current has decomposed water for its hydrogen. This hydrogen is brought into contact with the nitrogen from the liquid air and ammonia is obtained.

Four-fifths of the air is nitrogen, and on every acre of the earth's surface are more than 33,000 tons of nitrogen. If, each year, all the nitrogen above a suburban "farm" of only ten acres were obtained it would amount to more than the entire importation of nitrates from Chile for fertilisers. Thus the nitrogen in the atmosphere can scarcely be touched and yet it will yield such vast quantities as to make the few hundred thousand tons we bring in every few months a mere handful.

Now nitrogen is perhaps the most "temperamental" of all the elements. Nitrogen, as nitrogen, is a seemingly stupid, lazy gas. But bring it into contact with certain other elements and it exhibits amazing nervous energy. It at once can be made the instrument of beauty or hideousness, of life or death. With other elements it results in the most delicate perfumes. But in a different atomic combination it produces fumes that are sickening. It is found deadly in such poisons as prussic acid and the ptomaines. Yet again, in different formulas, it makes possible the most healing synthetic medicines. In gunpowder, dynamite, and guncotton, it is the agent of death and destruction. As lime nitrogen or ammonia it is a life-giving, growth-making fertiliser that will prevent starvation of soil and plants when the nitrate beds are gone and forgotten.

And this last mentioned is the one great use to which the mighty Muscle Shoals will be put. It would almost seem that the unseen but ever-present Hand has so placed the Muscle Shoals for best meeting the time that has come—the era in which vast quantities of nitrogen must be supplied to our farms, east, south, and west, if food enough is to be produced indefinitely for our continued existence. Southward from Muscle Shoals just a short distance are the coal fields of the Birmingham district. To the northeast, at no considerable distance, are the vast coal deposits of the Alleghanies. Thus the coke supply is at hand for the production of calcium carbide that, with nitrogen, forms cyanamid. But it requires both coke and lime for the making of calcium carbide. Right in the Tennessee Valley are deposits of lime rock that cannot be exhausted in centuries of fertiliser production. Northward in Tennessee and southward in Florida are the most extensive deposits of phosphate rock in America. Combine with this rock the ammonia secured from cyanamid and we have ammonia phosphate, a necessary constituent in all fertilisers.

The complete fertiliser contains nitrogen, phospherous, and potash. The fixation of atmospheric nitrogen, with coke, lime, and phosphate rock in abundance, will give us from the Muscle Shoals development nitrates and phosphates in hitherto unrealised quantities and at hitherto unrealised cheapness. The problem of potash is yet to be solved, despite discoveries of potash in the Northwest. But this is a minor phase of the problem and one that has been very much over-emphasised. The great thing is nitrogen. Second to it, and far less important, is phosphrous. Third, and of still less importance, is potash—Germany's "monopoly."

With our many water-power sites and numerous water-sheds, the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen, already begun by steam plants at Muscle Shoals, holds undreamed-of possibilities of food production for our increasing population on higher and higher priced land. If the Muscle Shoals development had started before the war instead of starting now we would be producing munitions enough for ourselves and all our Allies and at the same time supplying our farms which low-priced nitrates to increase crop yields at a time when maximum food production is necessary. Thanks to the British fleet, we are able to import nitrates from Chile for munitions, but not for food production save in very limited quantities. Our farms are suffering and will continue to suffer until the Muscle Shoals and subsequent similar developments put atmospheric nitrogen into the soil by the millions of tons annually.

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HUNGRY AUSTRIANS GIVEN TO FATALISM

People Were Incapable Of Going Through Another Winter Of War

CHILDREN BEG IN VIENNA

Magistrates Easy On Food Pilferers—Paper Clothing Ruined By Rain

By Julian Grande

Berne, Sept. 9.—Before the war the Viennese had a saying, which they faithfully followed: "Let us eat all we can get and wear out our clothes, for we are soon going to heaven." At no time have they abided by this saying more literally than now. They certainly eat all they can get, and they have certainly worn out their clothes, and far more than ever before they have been leaving this world for, let us hope, a better one.

A woman of refinement who has just come from Vienna and who was detained at the Swiss frontier by the Austrians for ten days before being allowed to cross it assures me that, humanly speaking, it is impossible for the Austrians to go on for another Winter's war. This is confirmed by such Austrian deserters as contrive to escape to Switzerland, who declared that they did so not from cowardice but from hunger. "The only people who get enough to eat," they say, "are the officers and their families."

Three meatless days a week (Monday, Wednesday and Friday) have been reintroduced throughout Austria. Poultry, sausages, and game are all classed as meat. But this does not mean that people can necessarily get meat on other days—even a minute portion. Poultry and fat mostly come from Hungary. The official prices, which, of course, are never adhered to, are, for old fowls (for boiling only,) 11 kronen (more than $2) a kilo; for geese and ducks, 8 to 13 kronen per kilo; for raw fat, 27 kronen per kilo, and for clarified fat, 34 kronen.

When these articles actually have to be bought, twice as much is often paid for them. The Viennese can get no poultry or meat from either Rumania or Servia, because the Germans are scouring the land and getting hold of everything for themselves.

Food Smugglers Shot Down

People from Austria often try to get food across the frontier from Hungary, but the Hungarians strongly disapprove of this, and they guard their frontier so strictly that frequently Austrians trying to slip across with food have been shot down by the Hungarian frontier guards. People also experiment with all kinds of herbs and mushrooms or fungi, in order to satisfy their hunger, and the result is that there have been a great number of poisoning cases of late, not a few of them fatal. In Pressburg alone, for instance, there have just been eleven deaths and seventy cases of serious poisoning from eating mushrooms.

Pressburg is in Hungary, and in Hungary matters are not so bad as in Austria, but even there, particularly in Budapest, food conditions are exceedingly serious. Before the war Hungary used to supply Austria with 20,000,000 meterzentner (more than 18,000,000 tons) of cereals annually, but since the war she sent less than a third of this quantity.

Naturally so much suffering from hunger has made the people reckless, and thieving has become unprecedentedly common. Not only is food stolen, but also clothing, and of late even the altar cloths, cassocks and surplices from the churches. Linen, of course, is worth fabulous prices now in Austria.

Magistrates Lenient On Theft

It is not always professional burglars who commit these robberies, but railway employes, Post Office officials, and even detectives sent to watch food supplies. In some cases when people are caught the Magistrates, when they hear the evidence, are obliged to take a lenient view of the theft.

The other day a servant girl, fifteen years old, was charged by her mistress with stealing various eatables. The child pleaded that she got so little to eat that this was the only way to satisfy her hunger, and the magistrate's decision was that it was allowable for a hungry servant girl to help herself to food from her mistress' stores. A pitiful sight to be seen daily in the streets of Vienna is the number of children going about begging for food.

What things will be like in Winter, says my woman informant, she cannot imagine. It is still warm, and people can go about in skirts or trousers, as the case may be, of paper material, and can wear clogs or paper shoes.

Such boots as are to be bought cost in Hungary 65 kronen per pair for men and 50 kronen for women. Boots made to order cost 175 to 180 kronen. In Austria the quantity of leather allowed for the civilian population is not sufficient to supply 5 percent of the people with boots. Consequently it is proposed to provide them with boots with paper uppers and wooden soles.

The other day a number of Austrian farmers went out to work in the fields wearing fine new paper trousers, with no underclothing, which is almost unobtainable and prohibitively dear. They were overtaken by a thunderstorm, with heavy rain, which their paper trousers were evidently not intended to stand. Thus they were obliged to return to their village with very little in the way of trousers left.

Paper Garments High In Price

These paper garments and undergarments are not at all cheap—indeed, they are very dear. Die Zeit, for instance, complained the other day not only that people disliked paper underclothing, but that they could not afford it. A shirt of paper material costs as much as formerly one of the very finest Irish linen would have cost.

My informant says that the people are now as indifferent as they were before the war. They still refuse to fret and fume or to trouble about the course of events.

The birth rate is everywhere falling and the death rate rising. For instance, in one parish, that of Altlerchenfeld in Vienna, in 1913 there were 189 baptisms, while in 1917 there were only 85. In the same parish the death rate in 1913 was 164 and in 1917 it was 210. Be it remembered this does not include the deaths of men on the battlefield or in military hospitals. The marriage rate is not decreasing, for the soldiers' wives' maintenance grant is a great attraction, and numbers of women marry merely for the sake of securing this.

"What will be the end of Austria?" I asked my informant.

"Oh," she said, "the people will just die out. They will not revolt, for the simple reason that they are too weak to do so. And there is nobody to revolt. The soldiers at the various fronts are kept well in hand by the Germans, and any men at home are either old, weak, maimed, or blind."

For some time hunger pestilence has been prevalent in Bohemia and certain other parts of the empire, and is apparently increasing steadily. The number of cases in July showed a very great increase over the number in May. In one district, Reichenberg, in May there were 809 sick and 5 died; in July, 1,500 were sick and 30 died.

Self-Determination As Practiced By Germany

(Continued from Page 10)

ventions as would establish economical and military union of the two countries."

Therefore, on the 6th of March, three days before the "self-determination" resolution was passed in the Territorial Council, the German barons had solved the "difficulty" and sent this message to the Kaiser, thus completing the farce of "self-determination." This farce appears almost malicious, as the alleged adherents of the self-determination principle, barons of the Baltic provinces, are in reality the most malignant absolute monarchists, the inspirers of Russian Tsardom during its most sinister periods of reaction.

After the brilliant successes achieved by the Allies on the Western front during July and August and fearful of the complete defeat of Germany, Lenin and the Kaiser felt the insufficiency of this act of "self-determination" of Courland, based on the farce perpetrated on the 9th of March. To strengthen it by an "international" act, a new treaty was signed on the 28th of August between Germany and the Soviet Government by which, in further development of the Brest-Litovsk Treaty, Russia renounced entirely her sovereignty over Latviya and Esthonia.

This would appear to complete the bargain, but it is not so, for nations cannot be sold like cattle. The Lettish people rely on the approaching Peace Conference, convinced that their righteous cause will meet with justice.

To bear their share to the end by crushing Bolshevism and liberating their native land, units of the real former Lettish rifles are reorganised all over Siberia; these loyal units under the protection and with support of the Allies are prepared to continue the struggle for freedom and justice.

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SEE U.S. IN GREAT SIBERIA RAIL PLAN

Harriman 3-A System Taking Shape, South Manchuria Official Thinks

POINT TO PURCHASES

Railway Organ Directs Attention To Use Of American Capital In Big Flour Mill

Mr. I. Tadane, Superintendent of the Statistical Section of the South Manchuria Railway Co., has just returned from a tour of North Manchuria, and has made the following remarks, according to the Manchuria Daily News, which is the official organ of the railway company.

The Russians in Siberia are deeply appreciative of the despatch of Japanese troops to Siberia, and the consequent restoration of peace and defeat of the Bolsheviki. At present the enemy has been dispersed. Sentiments of the Russians toward Japan and the Japanese being so favorable at present, a better understanding and economic developments should be fostered to mutual advantage with further efforts.

The United States has realised the possibility of economic opportunities in Siberia, and with painstaking efforts is striving to plant her influence in Siberia east of Irkutsk. It is the first step to establish American influence in Siberia. Few Americans, however, are openly making investments or founding industries in Siberia, perhaps with a regard for the peculiar position of Japan in Siberia. But their hidden influences are being steadily consolidated every day.

Mill Bought By Americans

The instance of the North Manchuria Flour Mill is a conspicuous example. The mill was principally owned by the Russo-Asiatic Bank, and some Japanese capitalists made offers ranging from Y.400,000 to Y.450,000 for the purchase of the plant, but it was sold to a Chinese buyer for Y.650,000, and a report says that behind the transaction there was American capital, and practically it is now in American hands. Japanese capitalists were of the opinion that the mill was hardly worth more than Y.450,000, but it is reported that the machineries and building of the company alone are worth Y.600,000. It is regrettable that from a miscalculation of the Japanese capitalists, so promising an industry should have passed into American hands.

The purpose of the American capitalists in securing the flour mill is to meet the shortage of flour in the United States caused by the huge supply contracted for with Western Europe. It is expected that Americans will try to obtain the control of other mills in Siberia. In Blagovestchensk there are now five flour mills, which are all out for sale, but no Japanese seem to care a fig for any of them, and shortly they are all bound to be transferred to foreign management.

No foreigners are privileged to purchase real estate there, but by investments in stocks and shares after the example of the Germans in all Russia before the war, the desired investments may be made.

Ten Americans at Irkutsk

The American Government keeps over 10 Americans at Irkutsk engaged in developing economic opportunities for American capital. On the other hand the Japanese have no official medium of their own to aid their activities as the Japanese Consulate there has been closed. In Japan, the committee for rendering economic aid to Siberia has been appointed, but they have apparently done little practical good.

Colonel Stevens and Mr. Emerson, of the U. S. Railway Mission, are possessors of high technical and executive ability and are perfect gentlemen. They seem to be specially interested in Irkutsk. The late Mr Harriman, the American railway magnate, planned the 3-A railway system—a system of railways through America, Alaska, and Asia, via Behring Strait.

American National Policy

The grand scheme appears to be assuming the shape of an American national policy, and it is possible that Colonel Stevens and Mr. Emerson have before them the object of bringing into consummation the Three-A railway plan originally conceived by the late Mr. Harriman.

It is understood that the scheme in question is to run a railway from America across Alaska and Behring Strait to Russia, and Irkutsk is considered as the likeliest point for the proposed line to meet the Trans-Siberian Railway. It is perhaps for this ulterior purpose that America is giving so serious attention to Irkutsk.

Daring 'Ace' 'Punished' With Captaincy

LIEUTENANT CHAMBERLAIN

Lieutenant Edmund G. Chamberlain, of the Marine Corps, has been "punished" with a recommended captaincy and the medal of honor for operating with the British forces without leave and downing five enemy airplanes, forcing a sixth to descend, rescuing a French Colonial and capturing a German all in one day. Lieutenant Chamberlain while on furlough visited the British flying station and accompanied a squadron of British fliers about to ascend for patrol duty.

DROWNING OF DR. ANDERSON

China Press Correspondence

Chinkiang, November 14.—Two nights ago Dr. Jno. Anderson, of the Southern Baptist Mission at Yangchow, was accidentally drowned in the Yangtsze river just opposite Chinkiang. Dr. Anderson was hastening to Chinkiang in order to catch the midnight train to Shanghai; and in crossing over the river from Kwachow the small native boat in which he was traveling was struck by one of the river steamers. Dr. Anderson was presumably knocked overboard and drawn under the larger boat. His body had not been recovered up to a late hour last night. A reward has been offered, the river is being dragged and every effort being made to find the body. Dr. Anderson has only been in China about two years, and his death is an irreparable loss to his mission. He leaves a wife and one child.

COL. BISHOP, ONLY 24, TOPS ALL THE AIR ACES

Canadian Flier Returns With A Total Credit Of 72 Machines

An Atlantic Port, Oct. 12.—There arrived at this place from England today 850 passengers, of whom 500 were women and children, the families of Canadian soldiers, who were being sent home by the Government. The Captain of the ship that brought them said that the voyage had been one of the roughest he had ever known on the Atlantic.

Among the Canadian officers was Colonel William A. Bishop of the Royal Air Forces, who wore the ribbons of the Victoria Cross, Military Cross, Distinguished Service Order, French War Cross, Legion of Honor, and other decorations. He has only been abroad three months on this trip to organise the Canadian Flying Corps, and was only able to spend twelve days at the Western front. During that time the Colonel, who is only 24 years old and looks four years younger, flew twelve hours altogether over the German lines and brought down twenty-five Hun machines, making his official total seventy-two and putting him at the head of the list of aces. Colonel Bishop said he got the last five Germans on June 19, when he went up for a two-hour flight and was attacked by six enemy machines. He did not know what became of the sixth German plane, but believed the aviator went home. He expects to go back to England in a month after visiting Canada.

There were several wounded Canadian officers on board who had lost arms or legs in action and had been put into staff positions in France and England. One was Brig. Gen. H. F. McDonald, who lost his left arm in a shellhole at Ypres and was badly gassed while rescuing a surgeon under heavy fire and received the Victoria Cross.

Brig. Gen. Roy Hofman, who took a division which included the Fifteenth negro regiment of New York to France, said that the negro troops had fought well and were a credit to their race. Dr. Lloyd, Premier of Newfoundland, returned from attending the Imperial War Cabinet in London.

Another passenger was F. C. Walcott of the United States Food Administration, who went abroad with Mr. Hoover in the Summer and remained behind to go to Italy. He said the American soldiers were the pride of Europe today and justified the form of government, the individual liberty, and the public school system of the United States. There was food in England and France, but not enough in Italy, where the means of transportation was not well organised, and the poor in the big cities had suffered very much.

LOSS OF WEIGHT A SIGN OF DEBILITY

How Many People are Maintaining Their Strength?

When you are ill and losing weight, failing in strength and growing pale and sallow day by day it is a sign that you need more blood.

Whatever the cause there can be no relief until the blood is built up so that it will carry renewed life and strength to every part of the body.

A remedy that arrests the decline in health and strength, that begins to restore the weakened muscles and strengthen the nerves, demonstrates at once to the patient that the anæmia is being overcome, and that rich red blood is now helping to fight off rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago and other diseases to which the victim of thin blood is liable.

Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people are a specific for thin blood, and any illness caused by a lack of blood will be benefited by a course of treatment with these tonic pills. They contain just the elements needed to build up the blood and restore lost vitality. New energy circulates through the system, the heart stops its alarming palpitation, colour returns to cheeks and lips.

Begin a course yourself without delay; Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are obtainable from medicine vendors everywhere, also post free, one bottle for $1.50, six for $8.00, from the China office of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

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Rumanian Queen's War Leadership

Nation Is Now Rallying Around Its Comforter And Nurse, Who Wishes To Re-Enter Conflict Against Germany

(*New York Times, October 13*)

Queen Marie of Rumania, known since the war began for her hospital work among her people, has been recognised, since the Bulgarian armistice brought its significant possibility with regard to Rumania, as the leader of the return-to-the-war party there. The King has said little during the past dramatic weeks; the Queen, according to the despatches, has been outspokenly in favor of a new declaration of war against Germany; and the war party has rallied around her as the sick and wounded and homeless have done since Rumania became a belligerant.

For Queen Marie, whether working in a hospital, comforting the sick and bereft, or stalwartly urging her people to renewed effort and sacrifice in defiance of a forced and unjust peace, has been an outstanding and flaming personality through all these dark days. For the rest of the world, as well, she is one of the vivid and unforgettable figures o' the war. And if Rumania rallies again to the fight, she will have been very largely responsible.

To the English-speaking Allies, Queen Marie speaks of her country and her war work in the chapters and introduction which she has written for "Rumania Yesterday and Today," by Mrs. Will Gordon, F.R.G.S., soon to be published by the John Lane Company. Her youngest child, Prince Mircea, died of typhoid fever while the Austro-German armies were marching on Bucharest—seventy-two shells fell around the palace on one morning while the little boy lay dying there—and the capital was evacuated soon after his death. To the Queen all this personal grief and national tragedy and sorrow for the suffering of others is woven into one fabric with the hope of a final victory. She writes:

"This is not a time for mourning in darkened chambers, not a time for idle weeping, not a time for rest.

"My own sorrow must not separate me from others' sorrows, it must be but an added link between me and my people, not keep me from them at a time when they need me most.

"My country is calling; although darkness has descended like a pall on my soul, once more must I take up my burden and walk. . . .

"Therefore I left the daily routine and went to many places, carrying my own grief among the most miserable and forsaken, carrying my breaking heart to those who needed no words, only caresses and gestures of love.

"As one but half-conscious I traveled through many parts of my land, motoring miles and miles along endless stretches at the dying season of the year; I passed through peaceful valleys; 'neath frowning mountainsides, over plains where the fields were at rest, and my soul was one with this country, its agony was the agony of my heart, the cries of the wounded were the cries of the child I had lost, and when bending over the beds of the dying I knew no more if it was for their woe I was weeping or my own!

"From those dark corners of suffering where the wounded lay huddled together, their marred and bleeding visages turned to the wall, from the land itself, from its invaded frontiers, from its fields, its villages, its towns and forests, a mighty groan of anguish seemed rising toward the skies. I felt as though I must bend down and lift up all that anguish, lift it with both my hands and carry it away with me so as to relieve those less able to bear such a weight.

"Yet what could I do? With the greatness of my love could I save my country? Had I with my love even been able to save the life of my child?

"There is an hour of which I have never spoken—an hour of darkness and sorrow that I could share with no one, an hour when I had to carry my head very high so that none should see the tears in my eyes, an hour when naught else remained to me but to look beyond the things of this earth toward shadowy futures that belong only to God.

"I had to be strong at that hour, not to cry out, not to complain, but to lead the way into exile very simply, very quietly, so as to avoid all panic, so that no one should be afraid. Others depended upon me, all eyes were turned toward me to see how I would bear that which was unbearable, so I was silent; at that hour silence alone could help.

"Three months have passed since then, three long months—months that could be years, so full are they of anguish and pain and grief. Months that I have lived close to the heart of my people, months when I have heard their cries and hoped their hopes and feared their fears; months in which I have struggled with them and wept with them, doing all that was in my power to ease their burden and to dry their tears

"But if there are hours when silence alone can render bearable the duty one has to perform, there are others when one has a right to lift up one's voice and cry out one's longing and regret.

"It is three months since Bucharest was taken from us, since the enemy struck at the heart of our land. Three months—and today I want all those who love and all those who weep and all those who regret to turn their eyes with mine toward that far-off distance and remember that which we have lost.

"It is to me as though I must climb some very high mountain, up, up, till I reach its summit, so that from there I might perceive at least the smoke rising from that town which was once our loved and cherished center and that now lies chained and silent 'neath the enemy's relentless sway.

"Yes, indeed, heart of our land! Pulsing center that held us together, fed our energies, and filled us with pride! Who of us will ever forget those last days of anguish, when hope became always less, when from all sides the voice of the cannon called out its fearful message, called out its warning, telling us that danger was coming ever nearer—that soon it would be flight and exile and sorrow and darkness!

"Difficult it is to speak of one's own sorrow when the suffering of all was so great, yet if today I speak of mine, it is because I know that it is my country's sorrow, that a thousand thousand voices are echo to mine when I talk of that for which we are mourning; of that which lies beyond the line of fire that like a wound upon a mother's breast cuts our dear country in two. * * *

"O Bucharest, I left thee without a word of farewell, I who have so often been acclaimed in thy streets! It was told that I must steel away from thee in silence, show no sorrow say no good-bye, betraying no emotion so as to awaken no panic in the hearts of those who were to stay!

"Like a traitor did I feel, like a coward, to leave thee thus to thy fate! To go away, to know naught of thy sorrow, to leave thee, unprotected, to those who soon would suck thy heart's blood. * * *

"Yes, I left thee—and from one, one only, did I take leave! But that one was so small and so silent that never will he relate what his mother said to him in that hour before her fight!

"It was evening—the shadows were already stealing into the church, and with them I slipped into the sanctuary where a heap of white flowers spread a mystic light. And there beside that grave but so recently closed I tore from me the mask that all day I had worn, and cried out my pain to the little one lying beneath the stones. * * *

"Perhaps it was so that some vital part of my being should remain in our capital even after our retreat that I was destined to leave my youngest there beneath the cold slabs of the church. Did perchance God tear him from us as a sign that all this sorrow, all this sacrifice, is but a passing horror, that because Mircea lies there awaiting my return, that surely, surely, I must come back?

"When he died the popular belief was that the Heavens had claimed from me a sacrifice, that God had taken my child from me that in his perfect innocence he should plead for the country he was destined to quit so soon!

"So let it be! For I believe in the day of return, I believe in the hour of victory, I believe that the blood of our heroes has not been shed in vain!

"One day thy arms will be opened wide to receive us, oh, mother town! Flags will fly from thy windows, thy streets will be strewn with branches, and those who return to thy embrace will not know if their hearts are breaking with sorrow or with joy!

"It lies in God's hand if I, your Queen, am to share that solemn hour with you—but this one boon do I ask of my people, that if my feet should not enter the dear city with you, carry all the flowers that you would have given me to the church where my little one lies, carry them there to his grave, heap them in masses above him, fill the whole church with flowers, so that he ho so long was lonely should have a share in your songs of praise!"

Mrs. Gordon tells how the people of Rumania, at the outbreak of the war, refused to join with the Central Powers, in spite of King Carol's sympathies and desires; how, after the fall of Belgrade, the mobilisation of Bulgaria on the Rumanian frontier, and the resignation of Venizelos, the Rumanians in a fever of pro-Entente enthusiasm demanded that their nation aid Servia and fight to realise its own dreams; how, almost a year later, war declared by King Ferdinand and an offensive launched against Transylvania. She tells how Russia did not and the other Allies could not give the help that was promised, and how Rumania in the face of more and more crushing defeat and isolation attempted to rally and renew her armies. Then she writes of the Russian catastrophe and the peace signed "for the moment" and by force:

"At first General Tcherbatcheff, the Commander in Chief of the Russian forces on the Rumanian and southern Russian front, had been able to some partial extent to keep the extreme virus of rot and desertion from affecting the troops under his command. But by November this semblance of order and allegiance had disappeared, and Rumania had to face the fact of the complete collapse of the Russian armies.

"Like a gigantic wave thousands of disorderly Russian soldiers were deserting the front and streaming homeward to swell the starving mass of anarchical and disorganised peasantry. They swept over the country toward the east, and the utter disorganisation of these enormous crowds of renegade troops was unspeakable. Day after day they poured back in a steady, unceasing stream, 60,000 passing through a station in one day alone. So desperate were they in their crazy flight, so utterly disorganised, that they traveled absolutely empty-handed, having discarded and cast aside rifles, kits, everything. Guns, munitions, and vast stores of equipment of every description, and worth many millions of pounds, were simply left for the Germans to take.

"They showed the utmost bitterness and hostility to their Allies, the Rumanian soldiers, who stuck loyally to their trenches, refusing to join in the mad Bolshevist dance of anarchy and terrorism, and General Tcherbatcheff was threatened that if he did not resign he would incur the same butchery and death as had been meted out to General Dukhonin.

"This wholesale desertion was uncovering the flanks of the Rumanian armies—the tiny little heart of a desolate land on which some millions of half-starved and fugitive people were existing—there is no other word or their terrible plight—was being exposed, and despair was knocking at its very portal. Do we realise the hideous situation she found herself forced to face, the terrible decision these Russian makers of a separate peace were compelling her to take? Forced by the ruthless clutch of tragic circumstances to sign the armistice imposed on her.

"But the will of Russia does not imply that it is the will of Rumania, and there is no Bolshevik poison as yet in the sturdy, heroic Rumanian race.

"The resolute courage with which she had faced the calamity of her retreat, the loss of her country; the Herculean efforts by which she had reorganised her decimated army, and with the spirit of her people surging up again, she hoped to redeem the tragedy of the past! The valor, the splendid fighting qualities displayed in the brilliant offensive of the Summer, which had given her every reason to hope that they would be able to sweep forward and retake their capital! All! all! all! came crashing down like a house of cards! Surrounded by four enemy powers—with flaming Russia behind—a Red Guard of terror and autocracy that would refuse her the sanctuary of retreat were she forced to retire, imagination could hardly conceive a ghastlier fate for the little kingdom

"How could the Allies help her—how was it possible to send her the troops needed to help her hold her fronts—replace the Russians deserting her? How get the food, munitions, the vitally necessary supplies through the great disrupted Russian State—from furthest north to the distant south—when robbery, crime and anarchy were ruling supreme? Few here realised the magnitude of the little nation's isolation, the difficulty of Allied help reaching her at this terrible moment. Little news came through. The great heaving welter in Russia was a wall which shrouded the little nation completely. Pluck, bravery, courage! She had them in plenty, but how were they to feed her starving people—maintain her armies?

"Forced by the overwhelming crumbling of Russia, deserted by her quondam ally, isolated, stricken and beyond the reach of succor, surrounded by the savage menace of the plundering, blackmailing Powers, she has had to yield under force majeure—and for the moment—to a tyrannical and infamously misnamed peace. . . .

"But . . . fear not—little nation! Keeping your hearts firm, your heads high. The civilised races have sworn that full impartial justice, justice done at every point and to every nation, shall be meted out. However long the war may last the great free nations have said that they will stand by their faithful Allies in a spirit of immutable resolve until their territories are evacuated, and the redemption of their enslaved children is secure. . . . Nothing else matters but this—to hold on to this aim and grimly fight to the finish."

To Mrs. Gordon's record of the dream of "Rumania irredenta" Queen Marie adds the pathetic picture of the soldiers who, cheering her as she stood at the stood at the station watching the troop trains leave, called out that when they returned it would be to great her as Empress—"Empress of all the Rumanians." But she herself has not been thinking of being an Empress; she has been thinking of the salvation of her country and the relief of her people's pain. And in these last weeks she has obviously been thinking of a new fight to rescue Rumania from the intolerable German peace. Her introduction to Mrs. Gordon's book was written in Jassy, after the flight from Bucharest, before the armistice was signed. But the spirit of the woman who has been calling upon her countrymen to take up once more the struggle against their oppressors offers an implicit battle cry in some of ts concluding sentences:

"I think that few Queens have had the privilege to get so near their people. I have really gone among them, there where very few go. I have both health and goodwill, and an inexhaustible desire to console them, to sustain them, and to awake hope in their hearts. . . .

"Indeed it is in the time of trouble that one learns what is of gold. In war it is only that which is real that can stand; all that is sham, all that which pretends crumbles and falls away. . . .

"One day perhaps when this period of suffering will be a little more distant I will more clearly be able to write the history of these days of distress.

"What can I still add? Only this: I thank all those who have helped me and all those who are still ready to help, and I want to declare that in spite of the calamity that has come over her, Rumania does not regret having thrown in her let with those fighting for a holy cause! Does it not also mean for her the liberation of her brothers in Transylvania, suffering under foreign sway?

"Rumania is proud of her Allies, confident in their noble sense of justice; she knows that she will not be forsaken, and that when the great hour of victory strikes, those for whom she has bled so sorely will not forget that she also has won her right to live!

"The blessed day of return to our homes, of reunion with those groaning 'neath the enemy's sway, may yet be distant; I know not how much blood, how many tears are still to be shed, but this I know: on that day of thanksgiving, on that great day of joy when my people will be singing songs of praise because they are free once more—on that day, I, their Queen, will gratefully remember all those who did not forsake me and my country in my hour of sorrow and distress!"

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2	Each approximate to the Third Prize	100	„	200
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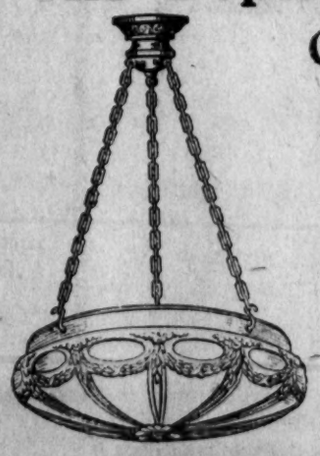

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HOW SPIRIT OF DEFEAT CHILLED ENEMY HEART

Peace Bid Of Kaiser Helped To Spread Demoralisation In The German Army

SOLDIERS AND REVOLUTION

No Longer Were War-Weary Men Cheering Emperor Lustily As He Passes

By Philip Gibbs
(*The New York Times*)

With The British Armies in France, October 11.—The enemy is attempting to delay the Allied pursuit by rear-guard screens in order, I believe, to gain time for an orderly and wide retreat, and his resistance is stiffening northeast of Cambrai.

At some points his retreat has been disorderly eastward from Cambrai when he was hustled out of that city two mornings ago and when the British cavalry patrols came astride the Le Cateau-Cambrai road with the 6th Division pressing close to Le Cateau itself.

The German plan of retirement, which became inevitable as soon as the British troops stormed their way across the Scheldt Canal and left the Hindenburg Line far behind them as an ironical comment on invincible defenses, was violently disturbed.

The German high command had, in my opinion, drawn up a secret scheme of retreat which included ruthless destruction in their wake. All churches, like that at Selvigny where yesterday I saw bombs and explosive charges which were made useless by the courage of an old priest who cut the wires, were to be blown up, all bridges were to be mined and craters were to be made in the roads.

At Selvigny four Germans, left to do this work, were blown to bits in an explosion in order to stop the tanks and armored cars. Everything that was of use to Germany in her last ditches of defense was to be packed up and taken away.

At Caudry, which fell into the British hands yesterday with 2,500 civilians, there was a German detraining point, and British prisoners of war are said to have been employed in transferring large stores of food, ammunition, hospital tents, and other material, including French pumps and pump handles, and any metal work left among the villages.

Wild Stampedes On Roads

There seem to have been elaborate preparations to destroy the whole area around Caudry les Dains, Esnes, and all the towns and hamlets north and south and east of Cambrai. The British were too quick for them, and that country as far east as Le Cateau is undestroyed in their hands, and many poor people have been liberated from the enemy, including 4,000 at Bohain.

So by the rapid pursuit the retreat was for a time thrown into some confusion, and the British airmen, flying low over their roads of retreat, came back sometimes with descriptions of wild stampedes. Along these roads eastward through Bazuel, Mazinchien, Catillon, Wassigny, and scores of other villages there were surging tides of traffic, guns, wagons, farm carts, and all kinds of transport struggling slowly along through the retreating troops and streams of French civilians driven away from their homes.

Sometimes this traffic gets blocked at a crossroads, wagons lose their wheels and are abandoned in the ditches, or carts, piled high with heavy weights, break down and hold up the tide.

There is confusion and disorder on some roads, and the flying men do their best to add to the fear which is marching with this retreating army. At Reumont and Troisvillers, before the cavalry swept around and captured them, the flying men swooped low and dropped bombs on the German columns, causing many casualties and a panic. So they did at Le Cateau before the Connaught Rangers and the Manchesters and Fusiliers. Battalions closed in and entered the town, where the Germans were still fighting this morning in the eastern outskirts. For the first time in this war the Germans know the terror of a retreat with hostile forces hard upon their heels, and from now until the ending of it that terror will be with them.

The British tanks were after them yesterday. I saw these monsters crawl through undestroyed hamlets on the edge of the enemy's rearguard line, watched with amazed eyes by Frenchwomen who had heard much about their power and fearful habits from German soldiers, but now saw them for the first time passing their cottage doors, leaving deep tracks behind them as they waddled down the narrow ways. Truly they look terrifying things, full of deadly menace. As they move down the village street they are more impressive than in the open country, where their size is so evident.

Engineers Swift To Repair

The enemy had hoped to make his roads impassable, but so far the Allies have been too quick for him to do even that work thoroughly, and though he blows up the bridges and locks, as at Cambrai, or mines his crossroads, as in many places, the workingmen in khaki get so quickly on their job that in a few hours the traffic flows through. To the British engineers and pioneers and their battalions great honor is due these days, and the fighting men have a warm place in their hearts for the fellows with pick and shovel, who come up in buses or lorries as soon as a place is taken and make order out of chaos, so that grub goes up to the boys ahead when the transport passes through ways which have been cleared as by magic.

In addition to the British flying men who are watching the way of the German retreat there are other observers above the ground staring at that confusion on the roads and reporting back to the army of pursuit. They are kite balloon men who are taking their Ruperts on audacious journeys so far forward that I was amazed to see them yesterday high above the newly captured villages.

The first one I saw in that part of the sky was hardly visible at first because of the fog in the early morning and looked like a shellburst. There when the wind blew the fog away it was slowly revealed with its big white body and elephant ears.

A friend with me gave a yell of surprise and with a great laugh called out, "Hello, Rupert. Good morning, old lady," as a tribute to the gallant apparition.

So every man in every branch of this vast army of workingmen is doing his level best to hurry on to victory, hoping for a quick finish after four years of desperate effort.

Enemy Using Machine Guns Heavily

But do not think that war is a joyous thing even when victory is in sight. Do not let us forget, as I cannot forget because I see the price of victory, that the enemy still has machine-guns and field guns and that the British advance guards have to face their fire and suffer. Out of a little house yesterday in a village captured the day before I saw a group of wounded making their way to horse ambulances that had hurried up to fetch them somewhere. Those wounded in the legs were being carried pick-a-back by stretcher bearers and some were wounded in the head, with bandages about their eyes, and they were all dirty and weak, and their pain was not eased because there is confusion on the enemy's retreat.

So all is not over except the shouting, and day after day those wonderful men who have kept going since they, too, were in retreat in March of this year, and then after many battles started their victorious progress eight weeks ago, have to take the same old deadly risks and suffer the frightful fatigue of fighting which is almost worse than its danger.

To forget that side of this drama of war in the elation of great hopes would be to blind one's soul to the splendor and sacrifice of those men, subalterns and sergeants and simple soldiers, who are gaining this victory for the world by trudging through it in mud and amid machine-gun bullets. If the Allies are not duped by the mockery of the gods, victory and peace will soon be won by a change of fortune that three months ago would have seemed miraculous.

Beaten Foe Hungry For Peace

The German army has the spirit of defeat. The soldiers are thinking only of peace and do not care about terms unless they are threatened with extermination.

News of the Kaiser's peace offer has thrown them still more off their mental balance, and if the ending does not come quickly, their demoralisation will be worse than before. A number of prisoners have surrendered to the British cavalry, operating east of Cambrai, under the belief that an armistice had already been signed. Men of the 9th German Division were captured without resistance, because, it is reported, they had received the Kaiser's telegram announcing something like consent to President Wilson's propositions.

Men of the 2nd German Cyclist Brigade went to sleep at Fresnoy with these dreams of peace, and were made prisoners while sleeping.

It is difficult to imagine what will happen to the mental state of these war-weary men if war still goes on for any length of time. I think they will not have any flaming loyalty to the Kaiser and his Generals, who are feeding them with the hope of getting home again.

It seems that when the Kaiser comes among them now the cheers do not always ring out so lustily as in the first days of the war. There is something deeply significant in captured documents from the Kaiser's Adjutant General. His Majesty, they say, is "displeased to notice that when passing through villages, along the roads, railway crossings, etc., the troops fail to pay him the necessary respect and the inhabitants fail to greet him in the proper way by removing their headgear. This must be seen to."

I think it will be seen to, but not in the way expected by the German Emperor, for I have heard strange things said by French villagers who have been living among the German soldiers. Those soldiers have been saying words which were spoken by the peasants in France in 1780 before the great French Revolution.

Preparing For Desperate Stand

South of the Sensee River, which joins the Scheldt Canal by Valenciennes, the British troops are meeting with stubborn resistance, and it is clear that the enemy will defend this ground at all costs to prevent the cutting of his line of communications between Douai and Valenciennes. His gunfire has increased heavily during the last two days on this line, and he has massed many machine-guns in villages and woods and sunken roads in this ground.

The progress of the British troops is not rapid, but since yesterday morning they have taken several more villages, including St. Hilliare and Quievy, the cavalry and cyclist patrols are doing useful work, and the infantry is now drawing near the crossings of the River Selle, which is the southern defense of Valenciennes, where the enemy's main lines of communication from Lille, Tournai, and all his northern armies are centered. This threat of the British advance is a most mortal menace, and it is clear that he will fight desperately to hold this line.

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Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Ilollo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Acounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART.
Manager.

Subscriptions for the

VICTORY FRENCH WAR LOAN

received by

Banque de l'Indo-Chine

29 The Bund

at preferential exchange facilities granted on application

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
one-third of the Capital, i. e., Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthellot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generalle pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana
Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION,
Manager.

1 French Bund, Shanghai.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 19,500,000
$34,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak Chairman,
G. T. M. Edkins Esq., Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
C. S. Gubbay Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
E. V. D. Parr Esq.
W. L. Pattenden Esq.
J. A. Plummer Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Yokohama
Ilollo	Peking	

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ...	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpment de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpment du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Harbin	Peking
Chanchun	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Newchwang	Tientsin
Dairen	Nicolayowak	Vladivostock
Hailan	O/Amur	Yokohama
Hankow		

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Account and fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles, Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Desposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Capital $541,000.00
Reserve Fund $11,000.00
Deposits (June 30, 1918) $2,688,000.00

Cable and Telegraphic Address:
"COMSAVBANK"
Telephone: Central 4522.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Savings Accounts at 4% per annum.

Pocket Saving Banks.
Safe Deposit Boxes.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidental Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital ... $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital $12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund $1,298,552.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,898,933.65

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dairy	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Klukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Account and Dollar Current Account at 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Shanghai, 1st Nov., 1918.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-Up Capital ... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt,) and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 24,300,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminister and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Los Angeles	S. Francisco
Buenos Ayres	London	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dalny	Mukden	Singapore
Hankow	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Harbin	Newchwang	Sydney
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Honolulu	Osaka	Tokio
Kaiyuen	Peking	Tsinanfu
Kobe	Rangoon	Tsingtau

SHANGHAI BRNANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid)..... H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund ..... H.$ 240,000.00
Investment reserve fund H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and Surplus .....U.S. $6,500,000
Undivided Profits .....U.S. $1,713,000
H. T. S. Green,
President & General Manager.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street.

Far Eastern Branches
China: Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.
Japan: Yokohama, Kobe.
Philippines: Manila, Cebu.
India: Bombay, Calcutta.
Straits Settlements: Singapore,
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.

West Indian and Central American Branches:
Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon.
Republic of Colombia: Medellin.
Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris.
Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with *The National City Bank of New York* we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahai, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo Valparaiso.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars acording to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

MITSUI BANK, LTD
SHANGHAI BRANCH
3 Foochow Road

Capital (Paid-up) .....Yen 20,000,000
Reserve .....Yen 13,950,000

Head office: Tokio, Japan.

President: Baron Takayasu Mitsui

Branches:
Osaka, Nishi (Osaka), Kobe, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Moji, Fukuoka, Shimonoseki, Hiroshima, Kyoto, Nagoya, Kukagawa (Tokio), Otaru,

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Barclays Bank, Ltd. The London City and Midland Bank, Ltd.
New York: The National City Bank of New York.
The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Every description of Banking and Foreign Exchange Business Transacted.

I. KENJOH, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 450,000

HEAD OFFICE 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH
Manager.

26 The Bund.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Paid-Up
Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
60 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Hanager,
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED
SHANGHAI BRANCH
N. 1 Kiukiang Road.

Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserves ..... Yen 4,650,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA

Branches:
Important places in Japan
London, New York, San Francisco Seattle, Honolulu, Bombay and Hankow.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASAHARA,
Manager.

Telephones:—
Central 2318 Manager.
Central 2350 General Office.
Central 2356 General Office.
Central 4668 Compradore.
Central 4621 Night only.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

(Formerly The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank Ltd.)

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 266,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai
14, Peking Road.
Managers' Office Central 2650
Tel.: General: Central 2613 & 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Account at 4% per annum.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
Shu Chin Mih, Sub-Manager.
D. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 70,000,000 (about £5,833,333)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 12,760,286 (about £1,063,357)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tebing-Tinggi
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tegal
Djember	Penang	Telok-Betong
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Hongkong	Rangoon	Weltevreden
Kota-Radja	Semarang	
Langsa	Singapore	
Makassar	Soerabaya	
Medan		

London Bankers:
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondeents at the principal placies in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receivee for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tales and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WINBERG,
Manager.

THE EXCHANGE BANK OF CHINA

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital .....Yen 10,000,000
Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description Transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a Specialty. We issue Demand Draft, T/T, Letters of Credit Buying and Selling Specie, Etc., Etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills Discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtao, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

YOA YU,
Manager.

中 華 銀 行
CHUNG FOO UNION BANK

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.

Head office: Tientsin
Subscribed Capital $2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital $1,020,000

Managing Director:
SUN TAO SAN.

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Tsinkiangpu	

Agencies and Correspondents in foreign countries:
London, International Banking Corporation.
New York, International Banking Corporation.
San Francisco, International Banking Corporation.
Tokio, Bank of Chosen.
Kobe, Bank of Chosen.
Osaka, Bank of Chosen.
Yokohama, Bank of Taiwan.
And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
S.441 Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.
T. D. ZAR, Sub-Manager.
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.
Tel. Central 1929 Manager.

Business and Official Notices

MACBETH, PAWSEY & Co.
SHANGHAI
Specialists in Gentlemen's Outfitting

CANTNER AND MATTON "Knit-to-fit" Combinations

STETSON HARD FELT HATS, WINTER FLANNEL SHIRTS, PYJAMAS, LAMBSWOOL COAT SWEATERS AND WAISTCOATS, ARROW SHIRTS AND COLLARS, "INDESTRUCO" TIES, "AMERICA'S BEST NECKWEAR," DANIEL GREEN SLIPPERS.

Jewish National Flags Sold Here

MACBETH, PAWSEY & Co.

Mr. and Mrs. Seki
Electric and Hand Massage
Graduated at the Massage School of Tokyo, Japan.
No. 1469, Woosung Road,
End of Minghong Road,
SHANGHAI.

T. Ichiki & Co.
Phone North 2631.
Dealer in
Musical Instruments and Music.
Y. 36, North Szechuen Road.

Calculator Machines for Sale
A time-and-money-saving machine which adds, subtracts, multiples and divides. Sold for the small sum of Tls. 15.00 only.
APPLY TO THE
Continental Import & Export Company
8 MUSEUM ROAD.
14367

CARPETS
Come and see us before buying elsewhere. Our prices are the lowest: our goods are the best.
TIENTSIN CARPETS AND RUGS
Sheep or Camel Hair
Made to order from customers' designs.
HWA YENG FACTORY
127 Peking Road

SPECIALIST
(can speak English well)
For
Venereal and Surgical Diseases.
Men and Women's Diseases.
Skin Diseases and Rheumatism
Injection of all kinds of vaccine serums, and 1914 (606). Test of blood.
Charges moderate.
(Japanese) Dr. K. WATANABE, A.M., M.D.
21 Haining Road (fifth house from North Szechuen Road).
Tel. North 2279.
17546

NOTICE
Madame Praney
LATEST styles in ladies' dressmaking costumes, children's dresses and evening gowns, a speciality.
Perfect fit guaranteed.
Prices moderate.
No. 4 North Soochow Road.
(Next door to The King's Daughters' Society's Rooms.)
19950

The Hing Wah Paste Mfg. Company, Limited
Problem of high cost of living solved.
Our Macaroni, Paste Star, Vermicelli in coil and all soup stuffs, etc., are made from the choicest ingredients with the latest foreign-made machinery under the most hygienic conditions.
People living in China should consume the products of local industries, especially food stuffs.
We guarantee our goods are cheaper and fresher than imported goods.
Our goods have been examined and certified by the Hongkong Government Chemist.
Samples on application.
71 North Soochow Road.
Telephone Central 3385.

Chen Chan Tai & Co.
All kinds of new skins and furs have now arrived from their noted places of produce: sable, ermine, otter, beaver, mink, musquash, tiger, leopard, wolf, raccoon, cat (black all over), and naturally black, white, red, and yellow fox skins, etc., all of superior quality and good for gentlemen's and ladies' garments, collars, muffs, etc. Gray, black and white goatskin rugs in large sizes. Our furs are *superior* and *moderate in price.*
No. 133, Honan Road, Shanghai.
Telephone No. 2933.
19732

COAL

	per ton
Hongay Anthracite	$32
Honan Anthracite No. 1	30
Honan Anthracite No. 2	28
House Coal No. 1	27
House Coal No. 2	25
House Coal No. 3	23
Kitchen Coal No. 1	24
Kitchen Coal No. 2	22

Weight, Quality and Prompt Delivery Guaranteed.
Order books on application.
THE EASTERN SYNDICATE
128A Szechuen Road,
Phone, Central 3255.
19927

Russian Lady Dentist
Miss. A. Gauhman
20 Nanking Road,
Time 9-12 : 2-6
Tel. 1916.
17267

To Exporters
Those who have come to stay in China, must realise how very important it is for them to know the goods which they export. Why not do things in proper style. Appoint Widler and Co., of Chungking, as your sole buying agents in Szechwan Province.
For Particulars write to
WIDLER & CO.
Chungking, West China.
Born 1915—Still Existing.

TURKISH BATH and MASSAGE ESTABLISHMENT
Specialty for rheumatism and nervousness; fat people reduced. 15 years' experience in U.S.A. Patients attended at their residences by arplace in t
with pick M. I. K. SETO,
buses or 25 North Szechuen Road.

Share Market

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co., write as follows in their weekly report;

Business on the Stock Exchange has been practically suspended owing to the race week holidays on the 11th, 12th and 13th, and to the rejoicings over the armistice. On the morning of the 14th the members of the Exchange with great enthusiasm unanimously resolved to close the Exchange for three days, in celebration of the downfall of the enemy. Business will be resumed on Monday, November 18.

Sterling Exchange Quotation.—The T.T. Rate on London today is 5/-.

Following is the cash business recorded:

November 8.—H. and S. Banks $620. Shanghai Docks Tls. 143. Trams Tls. 68.50.

November 9.—Chemors Tls. 1.02½. Consolidateds Tls. 2.60. Sua Manggis Tls. 4. Langkats Tls. 20.

November 11.—Cultys Tls. 10¼. Kungyiks Tls. 16.

November 12.—No official business recorded.

November 13.—H. and S. Banks $645. Shanghai Municipal Council 6 percent Debs. (1916) Tls. 85.

November 14.—No business recorded. Exchange to be closed until Monday, the 18th inst.

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, November 11.—The rubber market is closed owing to the armistice.

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service

London, November 12.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were:

Money Market

Consols, 2½% for account £61¼
Cheques on London at Paris ..... Frs. 25.97½
Telegraphic Transfers on London at New York ..... G.$4.76½
Japanese 4% Bonds ..... Y. 84
Rupee Paper, 3½% Loan 1854/55 ..... R. 53½
Bar Silver ..... 48⅞d.
Bank Rate of Discount 5%
Market Rate of Discount (3 month's Bank Bills) 3⅛%
Exchange Hongkong (Document Bills at 60 days) 3/2½
Exchange on Shanghai (Document Bills at 60 days) 5/-½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares £95
Shells (ord.) £6/6/3
Indos (Pref) £4/17/6
Indos (Def) £3/6/0

Dr. C. CAMERON
DENTAL SPECIALIST
38 Nanking Road
SHANGHAI
Office Hours
9 to 12
2 „ 6

U.K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, November 12.—Today's Metal prices were:

	£	s.	d.
Standard Copper G. M. B. f.o.b. Nominal	122	5	0
American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f.o.b.	137	0	0
Lead L. B. c.i.f. per ton	Nominal		
Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b. nett	29	0	0
Quicksilver, second hand ex warehouse f.o.b. (1s. extra in flask)	Nominal		
Munts Metal, f.o.b. London or Liverpool (less ¼%).	Nominal		
Standard Tin (cash)	327	0	0
Spelter (ordy. soft) f.o.b.	52	0	0
Galvanised Sheets 24 gauge f.o.b. Nominal	28	5	0
Standard Tin (3 months)	317	0	0

LONDON COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, November 12.—Today's Cotton prices were:
Good Middling Texas 1 1/8 inch staple ..... 23.05d.
Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis ..... 29.40d.
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal 20.15d.
Deliveries, China Silk ..... 127 bales.
Deliveries, Canton Silk ..... 16 bales.
Deliveries, Japan Silk ..... 60 bales.

BAR SILVER

Reuter' Service

London, November 12.—Today's Silver price was:
Bar Silver Spot: 48⅛d.
Lower war risk rates steady.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.
Iyo Maru ..... Oct. 15
Eurybates ..... Oct. 30
Sussex ..... Nov. 1
Shidzuoka Maru ..... Nov. 15
For Liverpool etc.
Glengyle ..... Oct. 14
For San Francisco
Nanking ..... Oct. 27
Korea Maru ..... Nov. 8
Ecuador ..... Nov. 9
Stanley Dollar ..... Nov. 14
Harold Dollar ..... Nov. 16
For Seattle
Katori Maru ..... Oct. 29
For Tacoma
Javary ..... Oct. 18
Manila Maru ..... Oct. 29
Andes Maru ..... Nov. 9
Justin ..... Nov. 8
For Vancouver
Melville Dollar ..... Oct. 15
For Port Said:
Kenkon Maru ..... Nov. 4
For Genoa, etc:
Nippo Maru ..... Nov. 3

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.
The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Suiyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.
The C.N. s.s. Fengtien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Thursday.
The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.
The C.M. s.s. Kweilee left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.
The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.
The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The I.-C. s.s. Hwahlee left Hankow for Shanghai today.
The C.N. s.s. Tungting will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.
The N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro Maru left Moji for Shanghai on Friday and may be expected to arrive today.
The C.N. s.s. Yingchow will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.
The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.
The C.N. s.s. Luenyi will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.
The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.
The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.
The C.N. s.s. Woosung will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.
The N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru (Osaka-Shanghai Line) with mails will leave Moji for Shanghai tomorrow and may be expected to arrive on Wednesday.
The N.Y.K. s.s. Takeshima Maru (Osaka-Shanghai Line) with mails left Moji for Shanghai yesterday and may be expected to arrive today.
The N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru (Yokohama-Shanghai Line) with mails will leave Nagasaki for Shanghai today and may be expected to arrive on Tuesday.
The T.K.K. s.s. Siberia Maru (Pacific Line) left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday and is due at Woosung on Tuesday, November 19. The tender conveying passengers may be expected to reach the Customs Jetty about 9 a.m. The Siberia sails for San Francisco via Japan Ports and Honolulu the same afternoon and the tender will leave the Customs Jetty at 4 o clock.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1918

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Rus
Today							
France, Europe, etc	†Paul Lecat						
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00		..	..		21.00
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Tungchow	11.00	..	..	..		10.30
Peking and Tientsin (Every day	Train		7.00	..	..	..	17..
Tsin (Daily except Sunday)			15.00	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow			17.00	..			
Hongkong							
Hongkong and Canton	Singan	41.00			..	..	21.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00			..	..	21.00
Foochow	Haean	21.00	17.00	..	..	..	21.00
Hankow		..	17.00		..	..	
Ningpo			15.00		..	..	
Japan ports	Yamashiro m.	8.00	..	..	..	..	7.30
Tuesday, November 19							
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin		..	14.00				
Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe	Siberia maru	14.30		..		..	14.00
Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe via S. U. A.			15.00				14.30
Japan & America v Nagasaki	Siberia marn			..	..	013.0	14.30
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Shengking	14.00			..	..	18.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..				21.00
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada Honolulu, U.S. & Europe	Siberia maru		..	n14.0		..	13.00
Dairy	Sakaki maru	10.00			..	..	9.30
Japan Ports	Takeshima m.	18.00	17.00		..	..	17.00
Japan Ports		..	10.0	..	..	..	..
Wednesday, Nov. 20.							
Amoy and Hongkong			17.00	..			
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Sunning	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Thursday, Nov. 21.							
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin		..	9.00	..	..	..	
Sunday, November 24.							
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe via U.S.A.			a16.00		..	..	..

† Ordinary mail will close at the French Post Office at 8 a.m. Registered at 5 p.m. on previous day and parcel post Friday, November 15.

A Registration 5 p.m. on previous day.
B Money orders and parcel post until 12 noon.
C Letters and boxes with declared value 2:30 p.m. Parcel post and money orders 2 p.m.
E Letters and boxes with declared valué 7:30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. the Russian Post Office.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 16	— Japan	Matsu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Oct. 1	— Japan	Meiho Maru	Jap.	
Oct. 15	— Hankow	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 22	—	Stasia	Am.	
Oct. 26	—	Shanghai	Chi.	M. & Co.
Oct. 27	— Japan	Hirano Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Oct. 28	— Cruise	Pacific	Dan.	G-N Tel Co
Oct. 28	—	Magnit	Rus.	R.V.F.
Oct. 31	— Japan	Hikoshima Maru	Jap.	Suzuki Co.
Nov. 2	— Singapore	Tosan Maru	Jap.	
Nov. 2	— Hongkong	Paul Lecat	Fr.	M.M.
Nov. 7	— Miike	Niss in Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Nov. 9	— Cruise	Likia	Chi.	Customs
Nov. 11	— Hankow	Meinan	Am.	Socony.
Nov. 11	—	Kienhsin	Chi.	W. & Co,
Nov. 12	— Cruise	Store Nordiske	Dan.	G.N.T. Co.
Nov. 12	— Japan	Benten Maru	Jap.	
Nov. 13	— Cruise	Chuentiao	Chi.	Custom
Nov. 14	— Wenchow	Tungwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 14	— Tsingtao	Nagasaki Maru	Jap.	S. & Co.
Nov. 14	— Hankow	Hanping	Chi.	H.Y.P.I. Co.
Nov. 14	— Chefoo	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 14	— Chefoo	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 15	— Hankow	Hwahta	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Nov. 15	— Swatow	Wosang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Nov. 15	— Swatow	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 15	— Japan	Koun Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
Nov. 15	— Tsingtao	Toko Maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
Nov. 15	— San Francisco	Australien	Dan.	E. A. Co.
Nov. 15	—	Yelan Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.

ASTOR GRILL ROOMS
We have been noted for years for the EXCELLENT FOOD that may be obtained in our restaurant. It is our constant aim to maintain that standard. Give us a trial. Private rooms at your disposal.
Phone: North 1846
THE BEST MUSIC IN TOWN—LADY PIANIST

Siccawei Weather Report

15.—The anticyclone has decreased in intensity and concentrated between the Hwangho and Yangtze Valleys. Despite a cyclonic circulation shown in Eastern Mongolia, the weather is fine in the North. N.N.W. winds veering to N. prevail with overcast and misty weather in our regions.

16.—The weather has closed up during the night, but has become again misty and very cloudy with E.N.E. breezes in our regions.

Passengers Departed

Per M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat for Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. H. Van der Stegen and baby, Capt. L. Schill, Archdeacon and Mrs. B. Potter, Admiral A. J. Odyntzoff, Col. N. S. Ivanowsky, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Derenthal, Mr. C. and Mrs. M. Petresco, H.E. Mr. and Mrs. J. Destree, Mrs. L. Blum and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. G. Racine, Misses A. and G. Racine, A. M. J. Mouton, Mr. and Mrs. R. Duplerreux, Mrs. Werchere, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hamon, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Orphanides, Mr. and Mrs. F. le Giudice, Commander and Mrs. R. Yankowitch, Mr. and Mrs. E. Bernheim, Master M. Bernheim and Messrs. M. de T. Chamberlaine, M. Boutry, R. Dorizon, B. de l'Escaille, P. Woods, N. Carmona, A. G. Rozis, B. Savinkoff, D. Poliakis, W. D. Taylor, E. H. Bolden, W. T. Roberts, Mortyris, Panizza Rinaldo, F. Steiner, R. Raynal, E. Labouret, Grujard, Lamontagne, Delamotte, A. W. Large, P. Manon; for Djibouti: Mr. Y. Jacob; for Colombo: Misses Knewitt, P. Tata, E. Newton, M. Macdonald, L. F. Boes, M. D. Talbot, Mrs. R. D. Tata, Masters, D, and J. Tata, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Ranson, Rev. and Mrs. Merriweather and children, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hudson and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. Jasper Sinclair, Rev. and Mrs. E. Marsh and Messrs. W. A. Porkorny, T. W. Hawghway, C. M. Patti, Skrine, B. Bruere, Gulam Rasul, A. Logie, P. G. Valeri; for Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. A. M. O. Rangel and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Gray and child, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Grunberg, Mr. and Mrs. C. Duncan and 2 children, Mrs. Jankins, Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Swanson and Messrs. S. W. Ellis, W. Glicksman, J. K. Tweed, W. A. Adams; for Saigon: Miss G. Balzon, Mrs. M. Faure, Mr. and Mrs. F. Vila and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Tournier and child, Adjudant Marc, Sargent Ceccaldi and Messrs. G. Heurtaux, Larrieu, Vilette, Spiton, Front, Codina, Goupil, Truffert, Michel, Vidal, Letourneur, Golbery, Vigier; for Haiphong: Mrs. Bouchreau, Mrs. Aupy, Messrs. A. G. Nicholls, A. B. Cooke, G. Ch. Toussaint; for Hongkong: Sir Francis and Lady Aglen, Sir William Rees-Davis, Sir C. Paul Chater, Miss J. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. F. Maitland, Mrs. C. W. Boswick, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Lay, Rev. Father Lacquios, Messrs. Anderson, E. Labansat, P. Viell, J. W. Miller, D. Landale, N. J. Stabb, J. Mackay, A. R. Austin.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo: Messrs. Moule and Knight, Mrs. Robbins, Mrs. Molony and Mrs. Watclafe.

Per I.-C. s.s. Kutwo from Hankow: Mr. E. T. G. Perking.

Amusements

VICTORIA THEATRE
PROGRAMME
November 17th and 18th
SHOWING
The Sensational Drama
"THE NURSE"
In Five Parts
Matinee This Afternoon
Showing
"THE NURSE"

OLYMPIC THEATRE
New Programme
For November 17th and 18th
AND
MATINEE
TODAY at 3.15 p.m.
New Gaumont Graphic
"THE DEVIL'S DANCE"
A Remarkable Masterpiece In Five Parts
"THE MARRIAGE BROKER"
Comedy
"HE FELL IN A CABARET"
Comedy

ISIS THEATRE
Corner of Jukong and North Szechuen Roads
PROGRAMME
for
Monday and Tuesday 18th and 19th November
The Great Trans-Atlantic
SERIAL
"Adventures Of Peg O' The Ring"
(The only Circus Serial ever Produced)
1st, 2nd and 3rd Episodes. 6 Parts will be shown
Wednesday and Thursday, 20th and 21st November
4th and 5th Episodes.
Today's Programme (Sunday)
Matinee and Evening
THE THREE FINAL EPISODES
"THE BROKEN COIN"

Bright Lights! **"The Eldorado"** First-Class Floor!
3 Jukong Road
To Complete a "Perfect-Day" Visit
"THE ELDORADO"
MR. MANNELLI, "THE MANDOLIN-KING"
assisted by
MISS FANNY
Latest "Fox-Trots," "One-Steps," and Waltz's.
Everything A.1.
Refined Dancing! Prof. MARTINEZ, Orchestra Excellent Service!
Commencing 10 p.m.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nov.	—	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Nov.	19 —	San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Nov.	24 —	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Nov.	29 —	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Nov.	29 —	Seattle, etc.	Suwa Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec.	7 —	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Dec.	— —	Vancouver	Bessie Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Dec.	1 —	Tacoma, etc.	Africa Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Dec.	17 —	Seattle, eac.	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec.	21 —	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Jan.	12 —	San Francisco	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Jan.	— —	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Nov.	19 —	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Nov.	20 —	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Nov.	21 —	Kobe	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Nov.	22 —	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Nov.	28 —	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Nov.	27 —	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Nov.	29 —	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Kokura Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Nov.	29 —	Nagasaki	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
Nov.	30 —	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Nov.	17 —	Port Said, etc.	Paul Lecat	Fr.	M.M.
		London, etc.	Aki Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
	—	London, etc.	Chen Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Nov.	17	9.00*Swatow	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	17	8.00*Swatow, H'kong & C'ton	Wosang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Nov.	18	4.00 Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	18	4.30 Ningpo	Hsin Ningshae	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
Nov.	19	4.30 Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov.	19	— Foochow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov.	19	D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Singan	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	21	D.L. Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	22	— Hongkong & Manila	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Nov.	24	— F'chow, K'lung & Takao	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Nov.	17	noon W'wei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	17	— Tsingtao	Toko Maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
Nov.	19	— Tsingtao	Yekishin Maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
Nov.	19	noon Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Nov.	19	3.00 W'wei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	19	— Newchwang	Feiching	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov.	21	10.00*W'wei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	22	1.00 Tsingtao & Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Nov.	23	10.00*W'wei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	24	— T'tsin, Dalny & T'tao	Keelung Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Nov.	29	4.00 Vladivostock	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Nov.	17	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Hwahta	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov.	18	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Nov.	18	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Talee Maru	Jap. N. K. K.
Nov.	18	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov.	19	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Suiyang Maru	Jap. N. K. K.
Nov.	19	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Nov.	19	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br. B. & S.
Nov.	19	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Changon	Br. H.O. S.S. Co
Nov.	19	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Fengyang Maru	Jap. N.K.K.
Nov.	20	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.
Nov.	20	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tungting	Br. B. & S.
Nov.	21	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br. B. & S.
Nov.	22	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br. B. & S.
Nov.	23	M.N. Hankow, tec.		

*A.M. N.M.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nov. 16	— Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 16	— Hankow	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 16	— Hankow	Kutwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Nov. 16	— Hankow	Talee Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Nov. 16	— Chefoo	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 16	— Foochow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 16	— Chefoo	Ssang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Nov. 16	— Chinwangtao	Yei Maru	Jap.	K.M.A.
Nov. 16	— Japan	Taitsu Maru	Jap.	
Nov. 16	— Japan	Tayama Maru	Jap.	
Nov. 16	— Japan	Yeisan Maru	Jap.	
Nov. 16	— Japan	Fuso Maru	Jap.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nov. 16	— Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Nov. 16	9.00*Swatow	Holhow	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 16	— Hongkong & Manila	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Nov. 16	— Chefoo & Tientsin	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 16	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 16	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Nanyang Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Nov. 16	— Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Action	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Max	Commander
WTW			Snipe	Br. g-b.				
M.M.B.	Oct.	10	Villalobos	Am. g-b.				
W.T.W.			Nightingale	Br. g-b.				
P&OBI	Oct.	18	Sel. Caboto	It. g-b.				
SP	Oct.	22	Sumida	Jap. g-b.				
			Kiangsi	Chi. g-b.				
			Litchoan	Chi. g-b.				
			Tsoutai	Chi. cr.				
			Kansien	Chi. g-b.				
			Lienkien	Chi. g-b				
			Houpong	Chi. g-b.				
2C	Nov.	6	Gnat	Br. g-b.				
	Nov.	8	Kinsha	Br. g-b.				
1C	Nov.	15	Scarab	Br. g-b.				

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. **Hwahta**, will leave on **Sunday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. **Kiangyung**, Captain W. McIlwain, will leave on **Monday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Talee Maru**, Captain G. Kawamura, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Monday, November 18**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha**, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Kutwo**, tons 2,664, Captain Gibb, will leave on **Monday, November 18**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers.** (Passengers Telephone No. 240.) (Freight Telephone No. 250.)

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Tuckwo**, tons 3,770, Capt. Campbell, will leave on **Tuesday, November 19**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. (Passengers Telephone No. 240.) (Freight Telephone No. 250.)

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Suiyang Maru**, Captain H. Yamarita, will be despatched from the C. M. Central Wharf on **Tuesday, November 19**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha**, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Ngankin**, Captain Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, November 19**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **Butterfield & Swire**, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wuchang**, Captain Pickard, will leave from the French Bund on **Wednesday, November 20**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to **Butterfiled & Swire**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Fengyang Maur**, Captain S. Takano, will be despatched from the N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on **Wednesday, November 20**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha**, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tungting**, Captain A. Torrible, will leave from the French Bund on **Thursday, November 21**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **Butterfield & Swire**, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

For Southern Ports

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wenchow**, Captain A. McDowell, will leave on **Sunday, November 17**, at 9 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **Butterfield & Swire**, Agents. Telephone No. 77.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking**, Captain A. Scott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on **Monday, November 18**, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. **Haean**, Captain F. H. Wallace, will leave on **Tuesday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Singan**, Captain W. McDonald, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, November 19**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **Butterfield & Swire**, Agents. Telephone No. 77.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sunning**, Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, November 21**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **Butterfield & Swire**, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. **Kohoku Maru**, Captain S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Sunday, November 24**. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Telephone Central No. 4234 and 4235.

HONGKONG.—The Str. **Mexico Maru**, Captain K. Komiya, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Thursday, Dec. 5**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Central Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tungchow**, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on **Sunday, November 17**, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

NEWCHWANG.—The Str. **Feiching**, Capt. A. B. Baines, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shengking**, Captain Watt, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, November 19**, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **Butterfield & Swire**, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

TIENTSIN and DAIREN via TSINGTAO.—The Steamer **Keelung Maru**, Captain Y. Fukami, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Sunday, November 24**. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Telephone Central No. 4234 and 4235.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The S.S. **Siberia Maru**, 20,000 tons Captain Y. Maki, will be despatched on **Tuesday, November 19.** Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs jetty at 4 p.m. For passage apply to Toyo Kisen Kaisha, T. N. Alexander, Manager.

TACOMA and SEATTLE, VANCOUVER, CALLING at VICTORIA, B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKAICHI, SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Africa Maru**, Captain H. Yamamoto, will be despatched on **Sunday, December 1.** Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany shipment to U.S.A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs' Jetty on the same day. For freight or passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. (Telephone Nos. Central 4234 and 4235.)

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Woosung, Laeoyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, Wuchang and Chungking.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and Peking via TIENTSIN).—S.S. Tungchow, Fenglien, Shuntien and Shengkiang.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailing every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate, Thursday.

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG, and CANTON.—S.S. Saiyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Singan and Kaifong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailing every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For Ningpo—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Agents, 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone Central 77,
Passage: Telephone Central 401.

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AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong and Manila	
S.S. Colombia	Dec. 7	S.S. Colombia	Nov. 16
S.S. Venezuela	Jan. 3	S.S. Venezuela	Dec. 14

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two Bed staterooms only No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

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"COLUSA" ....16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ" 15,000 tons
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta		For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu	
S.S. Santa Cruz	Nov. 27	S.S. Colusa	Nov. 25
S.S. Colusa	Jan. 28	S.S. Santa Cruz	Jan. 12

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information of freight or passage apply to
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Belane"

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver via Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.
AFRICA MARU....(13,000 tons) Capt. H. Yamamoto, Nov. 30 arr. Dec. 1 leave.
FOR HONGKONG
MEXICO MARU ...(12,000 tons) Capt. K. Komiya, Dec. 4 Dec. 5
FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tsingtao, Tientsin and Dairen).
KEELUNG MARU..(3,000 tons) Capt. Y. Fukami, Nov. 22 Nov. 24
FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).
KOHOKU MARU ...(5,200 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, Nov. 22 Nov. 24
The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to Europe, South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai
For freight, passage and further information, please apply to.—
H. SHIMAMURA, Manager.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund
O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf, Wayside. Tel. Nos. Central 4234 and 4235.
Tel. Nos. East 208 and 209. Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI

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Furniture and Curios Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers
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S.S. "EMPRESS OF JAPAN"
and
S.S. "MONTEAGLE"
Sailing from Japan Ports to Vancouver
Dates on Application

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Accepted for full face value in every city in America.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc., apply to
G. M. JACKSON
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building.
Tel. Central 187.

For through bills of lading quotation of freight rates, etc., apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.
Tel. Central 181.

T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE
TOYO KISEN KAISHA
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

SIBERIA MARU	For San Francisco	November 19
TENYO MARU	For San Francisco	November 29
SHINYO MARU	For San Francisco	December 21

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort, String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the Purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, *Manager.*
North China Insurance Co.'s Buildings
'Phone Central 3229 (Entrance, 71 Szechuen Road.)

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

THE AMERICAN STEAMERS
"NANKING" (15,000 TONS) AND "CHINA" (10,200 TONS)
WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

S.S. "CHINA"	NOV.	24th
* S.S. "NANKING"	JAN.	12th

* S.S. "Nanking" does not call at Nagasaki.

FOR HONGKONG VIA MANILA

S.S. "NANKING"	DEC.	24th
S.S. "CHINA"	JAN.	22nd

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates etc., apply to
F. C. CHARMAN.
Acting Agent.
CORNER SZECHUEN & KIUKIANG ROADS
PHONE CENTRAL 4773

"Sooner or later" is a smooth-sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW

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Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports.
*(For Liverpool).

	Tons		
KAGA MARU	12,500		
AKI MARU	12,500		

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Sekine,	Nov. 29
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	Dec. 17

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. M. Taniguchi,	Nov. 22
YAMSHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima,	Nov. 19.
KOKURA MARU	5,000	Capt. G. Ohta,	Nov. 29

MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Takano,	Nov. 23
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Nov. 27
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	Nov. 30

KOBE TO SEATTLE

ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Capt. K. Inatsu,	Nov. 25

FOR JAPAN

YOKOHAMA MARU ...	12,500	Capt. N. Okamoto	Nov. 21

FOR HONGKONG

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. Y. Tozawa,	Dec. 6
KAISHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. Y. Tozawa,	March 5

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	———	Nov. 22

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

KITANO MARU	16,000	———	Nov. 20
TANGO MARU	14,000	———	Dec. —
NOKKO MARU	10,000	———	January

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokahama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homewrd voyage).

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0⁰⁰ — Midnight, 1330 — 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917. and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
2035	838	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	22301	1950	1020
2345	1112	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1934	1700	720
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1653	719
000	1125	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
1910	520	2310	524	arr. Mukden dep.	2301	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1612
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	—	1655	1602
745	1200	—	2.71	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1547
1138	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1221
1457	1746	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	—	1048	928
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	806	640
7.	:	—	220	:	—	:	8.
800	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	756	1812
1039	2231	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1542
1300	038	—	818	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	349	1311
1315	048	—	148	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	339	1256
1558	316	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	120	1032
1816	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2336	810
9.	:	—	420	:	—	:	10.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2047
1156	833	—	526	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1953	1442
1206	840	—	—	dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1946	1432
1657	1152	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	928
1848	1350	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	728

Express 16. B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1410	. .
2300	1420	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1415	650
700	2120	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	755	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line				
930	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1032	1455	2232	a. Tsiningchow d.	528	1125	1858	a. Tsochuang d.	702	1302	1932

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

Large Display Advertisements

intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**

GERMAN SOVIET SENDS DELEGATES ON WARSHIP

To Meet Allied Naval Representatives To Discuss Carrying Out Armistice Terms

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 14.—A German official wireless message states that the light cruiser Koenigsberg put to sea on Wednesday with plenipotentiaries of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council of the fleet to meet the Britain Admiralty representatives. Admiral von Hipper, Chief of the High Seas forces, will participate in the negotations as expert adviser in connection with the execution of the naval conditions of the armistice.

Manifesto Styles Prussia Republic

(Continued from Page 1)

guard desired by certain parties shall not take place since the troops themselves have declared that they are ready at all times, at the order of the Executive Council of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council, to defend what has been obtained by the revolution and to shed their blood if necessary for the consolidation of the social republic.

In a Soldiers' Assembly at which representatives of all the troop formations in Greater Berlin and of the Doeberitz aviation detachment and of the 1st Army Corps were present, it was unanimously requested that the Government shall call a national assembly as the sole foundation for the constitution which is to be formed.

'Republic Of Prussia'

The Government of the Republic of Prussia has communicated with all the Provincial presidents and Government presidents that the doing away with assemblies and city councils and their replacement by committees, which has occurred in some places, is contrary to the fundamental decrees of the new Central authorities. Changes in the fundamental principles of the Administration of single communes can only take place by the proceedure of a united legislative. Now that the Council of Peoples' Commissioners has provided a fixed program for elections to public political bodies, the former administration, until the carrying through of this, shall continue to function in all town communes and other commune formations.

Duke Of Baden Tractable

Lyons, November 15.—From Berne. The Grand Duke of Baden has addressed an appeal to the people saying, that he does not wish his person to be an obstacle to the installation of a republic until the National Assembly of the Duchy has definitely decided on the question of the exercise of power. He asks also, in the event of the Provisional Government judging it necessary to proclaim a republic immediately in the Duchy, that all officials shall continue to carry on their functions in order to maintain order.

Make-Up Of German Cabinet

Copenhagen, November 14.—A message from Berlin states that the new German Government consists of Herr Ebert, Minister of the Interior and of Military Affairs; Herr Haase, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Herr Scheidemann, Minister of Finance and the Colonies; Herr Dittmann, Minister of Demobilisation and Justice and Health; Herr Landsberg, Minister of Publicity and Fine Arts, and Herr Barth, Minister of Social Policy.

Copenhagen, November 14.—There is a strong moderate movement throughout South Germany. Non-Socialists as well as Socialists have been appointed Ministers in Bavaria, Wuertemberg, Hessen and Baden.

Paris Is Distrustful

London, November 14.—Most of the Paris newspapers distrust the attitude of Germany's new rulers. The Matin declares that they are playing at revolution in order to secure modification of the Entente's terms. L'Echo de Paris says that the German revolution is an elaborate camouflage.

Copenhagen, November 14.—The Berlin Government requests that military discipline and right of punishment shall be maintained in the fleet and that officers shall be obeyed, adding that the Soviets will support the latter in maintaining discipline. The Government finally warns members of the naval forces against damaging ships and other establishments.

PRESIDENT HSU SENDS GREETINGS TO ALLIES

Congratulates Foch On Armies' Victory And Replies To King George

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, November 15.—In addition to sending a courteous reply to King George, President Hsu Shih-chang has telegraphed to Marshal Foch expressing his admiration for the Allied troops and the services rendered by the great Marshal.

Church Services Of Thanksgiving Today

(Continued from Page 1)

boards, in tea-houses, theaters and all places of public congregation. In addition 100,000 hand bills will be struck off and distributed among the Chinese. The foreign and Chinese press are asked to assist in this distribution and subscribers to newspapers are requested to hand the bills along to their Chinese friends and servants. The British-American Tobacco Company has offered to assist in displaying these notices in their many shops and also to erect a special illuminated electric notice on their big elevated signboard on the Nanking Road, where the word "Victory" and its equivalent in Chinese, with other suitable proclamations, will blaze forth. Hongs are asked to contribute newspaper advertising space for publishing necessary notifications.

Illuminations On Big Scale

The decoration and illumination of the city are to be on a tremendous scale and this feature will depend much on the individual co-operation of all Allied citizens, who are asked to lend it their heartiest support. Especially along the Nanking Road and the Bund the decoration is planned to be of an imposing order. The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce plans to address letters to all the shopkeepers of the Ma Loo asking them to display Chinese and Allied bunting and it is up to the foreign property holders to keep up their end. The Bund is to be illuminated and a special display will be made of the Garden Bridge, the Municipality assuming this task.

At Nanking Road and the Bund a triumphal arch is to be erected which will be a gorgeous display of colors by day and will be equally gay with lights by night. A similar arch is planned to be built at the Loong Fei gate of the Race Course on the Nanking Road and it is hoped to obtain the consent of the Stewards to decorate the confines of the Race Course along Nanking and Thibet Roads. All the Municipal buildings, including the new building on Kiangse Road, will be decorated and illuminated. It is hoped that all the principal structures in town will be similarly decked and in this connection the need for an enthusiastic individual effort is obvious.

No definite time schedule has as yet been formulated for the various events of the celebration itself but the program has been substantially approved. It will begin with a religious service which will follow the firing of the salute on the Race Course grounds Thursday noon. It is hoped to be able to hold this service at the Grand Stands of the Race Club. The ensuing items of the demonstration will include a military parade, a civil parade and a school children's procession, which latter it is planned to follow with a set of cinema entertainments in which the various cinema houses will be asked to assist. It is planned to have sweets, cakes and the like for the little folk and in every way to make the occasion convey a lasting impression to them.

Torchlight Procession Saturday Night

It has been definitely decided that a grand torchlight procession will conclude the celebration on next Saturday night. In this procession there will be civilians, the Fire Brigade, the Municipal Band, Boy Scouts, bluejackets, representatives of the units of the S.V.C., Japanese, local Chinese and Tonkinese soldiers, Sikhs and foreign police constables. There will also be a huge bonfire to flicker later on the Race Course. A big fireworks display is also contemplated for the finale and the Committee is cabling to Japan in an effort to secure materials for this feature.

In connection with the torchlight procession it is desired to have a large section of floats representing the various Allied nationalities and suggestions along this line are invited. Any suggestions or offers of assistance should be made to Captain E. I. M. Barrett, chairman of the committee in charge of this detail of the celebration.

There will be a meeting at the Club Portugues, 18 Nanking Road, tomorrow evening to discuss plans for aiding in the Allied celebrations of this week. The Club will be open during the celebrations. A director of the Club has been invited to represent the Portuguese community in the arrangements for the forthcoming public rejoicings.

Chinese Reviews Yesterday

Two military reviews were held yesterday by the Chinese authorities in commemoration of the Allied Victory. The 19th brigade held its parade at the Lunghua Arsenal under the command of General Wang Shu-chien and the 20th Brigade was inspected by its commander, General Yung Tao-yi, commander in charge of the Woosung Forts, at Woosung.

All the local banks, Chinese as well as foreign, were closed for business. More than 120 minor offenders were released from the French municipal jail by order of the Mixed Court.

PEKING TO NAME ENVOYS

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, November 15.—It is expected that a mandate will shortly be issued appointing Wei Cheng-tsin as Minister to the Netherlands and Wang Yung-pao as Minister to Switzerland.

Big Subscriptions Made By Chinese

(Continued from Page 1)

Chinese as a request, but should be looked upon as a test—a test to know whether the Chinese people is still alive to the call of humanitarian cause, whether the Chinese people is sensible of spirit of service, in a word, whether the national pulse of the Chinese people is still beating. This is the final opportunity for you to show the world what you have in you."

Mr. Yui concluded by paying a glowing tribute to the people of Belgium, whose patience and loyalty in going through the hardship of the war brought final victory and glory to their nation.

Chinese In France To Benefit

Mr. Shen Lien-fang spoke highly of the services of the Chinese labor battalions on the front and he said that there are at present 150,000 laborers in service. As the money raised was for welfare work, he said, the Chinese were incidentally raising money for the benefit of their own people, their laborers on the front. He reminded the audience that the American Red Cross gave $1,600,000 for relief work in China and the sum that China had been asked to contribute was really small.

Consul-General Sammons interpreted the huge attendance at the spacious hall as indication that the Chinese people was interested and would support a good and humanitarian cause and that the Chinese were ready to endorse a movement started by the United States. He read a telegram from Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, the United States Minister to Peking, giving appreciation of China's contribution. He also announced that Mr. Chu Pao-san had authorised him to say that the Chinese merchants in Shanghai had given $25,000 and the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., had contributed $5,000. The total of Shanghai, he said, had run to $50,000, being the biggest local subscription. Telegrams from Nanking, announcing the pledge of $150,000 by the Kiangsu Assembly and $50,000 from others and from Japan announcing the subscription of Yen 300,000 by the Japanese were also read.

Mr. Arnold said the spirit in which the money was given, was especially pleasing, as it came from all classes of people. No less than 30,000 people contributed to the recent Red Cross fund, and Americans now know that the Chinese not only believe in the old saying that "within the four seas all are brethren" but that they practice the doctrine.

Three brass bands played. They were the Arsenal military band, the Lunghua Orphanage Band and the Wei Erh Yuan Band of Chapei.

On account of the rain, the lantern procession scheduled to be held last night was postponed to Thursday evening. Three thousand school children, however, turned out and lined up for the affair at the New World Amusement Park, which was decorated for the occasion.

Governors Of Kiangsi Entertain Allies

Give Reception At Nanchang In Honor Of Victory Over Germany

China Press Correspondence

Nanchang, Kiangsi, November 16.—The military and civil governors and department heads here united in a unique reception to all foreigners in celebrating the Allied victory. There was a splendid feeling of co-operation.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Y'shiro M. Nov. 18
Per N.Y.K. s.s. T'shima M. Nov. 19

For U.S. Canada and Europe:
Per T.K.K. s.s. Siberia M. Nov. 19
Per C.M. s.s. China Nov. 23

For Europe, etc.:
Per M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat Nov. 17

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Atsuta M. Nov. 17
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Fushimi M. Nov. 21

Business and Official Notices

The North China Insurance Co., Ltd.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The Fifteenth Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Head Office, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 19th November, 1918, at 4.30 p.m., for presentation of the Report of the Directors and Accounts to 30th June last.

The Transfer Books will be closed from 8th to 19th November, both days inclusive.

By order of the Court of Directors

H. G. SIMMS,
Secretary and General Manager.

Shanghai, 5th November, 1918.

20027

International Recreation Club

48th and 49th MEETINGS.

23rd and 30th November, 1918. (respectively)

ENTRIES for all events close at 8 p.m. on Tuesday, 19th November, 1918, at the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road.

Entry forms may be obtained upon application from the undersigned.

By order,

Y. S. DAY,
Secretary.

20141

The Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Head Office 71 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of November, 1918, at 4 p.m., for the presentation of the Report of the Directors and Accounts to 30th June, 1918, and the transaction of the ordinary business of the Company.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 14th to 19th November, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries and General Managers.

Shanghai, 7th November, 1918.

20051

HONMA HOSPITAL,

No. 8a Miller Road. Tel. North 2961

DR. T. YAMADA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial Universities at Tokio and Fukuoka.)
Internal Medicine, Children's Diseases.

DR. K. HONMA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases, Confinements, Surgery, Skin Diseases.

The Shanghai Horticultural Society

CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW

Will be held in a matshed on The Bund on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 19th and 20th November.

TOWN BAND

BUFFET AND TEA ROOM

Admission $1.00
Children ..... 50 cents.

School children in charge of their teachers admitted between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5.30 p.m. on the 20th inst. admission 20 cents each.

Prizes to the value of $25, $15, $10, will be awarded by the Committee for the three best essays on the Show written by school children.

C. C. STEVENSON,
Hon. Secretary.

20163

WESTERN BRANCH TEL. 5346 171 AVE JOFFRE (Founded in 1911)

V. K. SHEN & SON

Furniture Makers & Interior Decorators

9 BUBBLING WELL RD TELEPHONE 1710

NOTICE

DR. D. A. POPOVICI, specialist for diseases and operations of throat, nose and ears has resumed his consultation hours from 2-4 p.m. 103 Szechuen Road.

19690

TAKE ADVANTAGE

OF THE

HIGH EXCHANGE!

Carry a Gold Dollar Account

WITH

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY

No. 8 Kiukiang Road

Exchange and Mart

WANTED to buy: Large foreign residence in the Western district, five to six bedrooms. Price from 25,000 to 40,000 Taels. Apply to Box 233, THE CHINA PRESS.

20066

WANTED to purchase, in the French concession, a foreign residence with garage and tennis lawn. Reply, with full particulars, to Box 234, THE CHINA PRESS.

20067

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, 1 Museum Road, or P. D. 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

4% New French War Loan

Rente Perpetuelle

Issue Price 70.80

Subscription opened up to 22nd November

Interest payable quarterly

Best exchange and facilities offered by

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE

Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hongkong.

19910

Chinese Government Railways TIENTSIN—PUKOW LINE

Notification No. 282.

Ferry Service Between Pukow and Nanking (183/5)

The public are hereby notified that this Administration, regardless of expense, has secured an up-to-date and commodious steamer, named "LING YUN," to ply between Pukow and Nanking. The vessel is thoroughly equipped with every modern facility for the comfort and safety of passengers.

The above steamer will be put on service on and from the 11th November, 1918.

By Order,

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, 6th November, 1918.

20100

Business and Official Notices

Americans interested in arranging for a suitable observance of Thanksgiving Day are invited to meet at the Consulate-General at 5.15 p.m. sharp, on Monday, the 18th instant.

THOMAS SAMMONS,
American Consul-General.

20151

AVIS

A l'occasion de la Victoire et de la libération des territoires envahis, une Hesse Episcopale suivie d'un Te Deum d'actions de grâce sera célébrée en l'Eglise St. Joseph le Mercredi 20 Novembre 1918, à 8 heures très précises.

NOTICE

A solemn high mass, to be followed by the Te Deum and the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, will be celebrated Wednesday morning at St. Joseph's Church in commemoration of the victory and the liberation of occupied territories. The services will commence at eight o'clock.

Are you earning less then :: $10,000 a year? ::

If you are,—you're on the wrong job. You're in a rut. Why waste a life time working for animal wages,—when it's so easy to get into a Man's Job and earn a Man's salary?

Be an Architect!

Get into a new—clean—fascinating—high salaried—dignified profession that assures you a place on Easy Street. Engineers are needed everywhere. Field can't be crowded for years to come. A POSTAL BRINGS FULL INFORMATION.

ARCHITECTURE	ENGINEERING
ACCOUNTANCY	CIVIL AND
INSURANCE	RAILROAD
DRAFTING	STEAM
LAW	ELECTRICAL
SHORTHAND	MECHANICAL
TYPEWRITING	STRUCTURAL
COLLEGE PREP.	CONTRACTING

American School of Correspondence
34 Nanking Road, Shanghai, Dept. 22

BUTTER!
BUTTER!!
BUTTER!!!

Fresh Butter in one-lb. pats

"DAISY" BRAND
and
"MEADOW" BRAND

may be obtained from all leading Storekeepers in Shanghai and the principal Outports. Shipped to Outports packed in pure machine made ice.

Tinned Butter in 1 lb. (nom) tins
Finest Australian
"BULLFINCH" BRAND
and
"RED FEATHER" BRAND

Imported by
GEDDES & CO., LTD.
Tel. 346. 5 Peking Road.

Other Business and Official Notices will be found on Pages 17 and 19

Benifit United War Work Campaign

The very latest War Films, sent to Shanghai by the (American) Committee on Public Information, will be shown at the Olympic Theater, Wednesday evening, November 20.

In addition there will be new Vaudeville Turns, talent never before seen in Shanghai.

The performance is for the benefit of the United War Work Campaign.

The pictures show Allied soldiers on the battlefields.

Came and see the men who have won our glorious victory.

Tickets on sale at Moutrie's Monday morning.

Prices $3.00 and $2.00

20175

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY

Temporary Alteration in Through Passenger Train Service

Owing to alterations in the Tientsin-Pukow service, on and from the 20th instant, until further notice, through passengers to the North will be conveyed by the S.N.R. train leaving Shanghai North at 9.10 a.m.

Through passengers from the North will travel by the train leaving Nanking Ferry at 7.20 a.m., arriving in Shanghai North at 14.20 hours.

By Order,
TRAFFIC MANAGER.
Shanghai, 16th November, 1918.

20171

Commencing To-day
and until our closing day
(Friday, November 29)
We offer
A Special Discount
of
5% to 20% off all goods
This is the final cutting of prices that have been cut twice already.
We still have a nice selection of Bed and Table Linen, Underwear, Hosiery, Suitings, Jerseys, etc., etc.
Take advantage of this offer!
HILL'S BAZAAR
12 Nanking Road

W. A. Riley
A letter awaits Mr. W. A. Riley at The China Press Offices.

SHIRTINGS
A good selection of patterns of Men's Shirtings is always on hand at
"V" Modes
20 Nanking Road, 3rd Floor

—BILL SMITH—

It may be that there are products superior to Elephant Head French Peppermint, but they are not to be procured on this market.

ASK BILL!

Yut Sae Chang & Co.
Wholesale Hardware Merchants
Building Contractors
Engineers' Supplies.
A1284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI
Ball-Bearing Skates, Basket Balls, Stove Polish, Door Springs and Vacuum Bottles.

17997

Lyceum Theatre
THE MOSCOW TRIO

A. CHMELNITZKI
PIANO

V. SIROIDO
VIOLIN

C. BAKALEINIKOFF
CELLO

will give the
First Sunday Afternoon Trio Recital
Nov. 17th
at 4.30 p.m. Sharp.

1. DUBOIS TRIO
2. MEL BONIS (a.) Morning (b.) Evening
3. SAINT-SAENS TRIO.

Boxes	$10.00
Dress Circle and Stalls	$2.00
Pit	$1.00
Gallery	$0.60

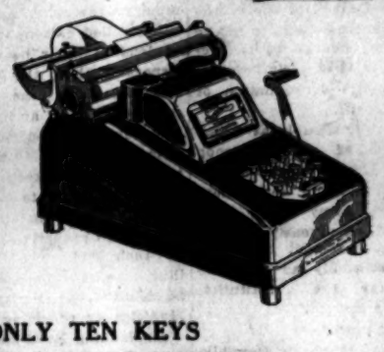
Booking at Moutrie's
Direction: A. STROK

LOMBIO
CURES
PILES
Prickly Heat, Eczema, and all Skin Troubles.
LOMBIO gives immediate relief from the intolerable itching, irritation and pain, stops bleeding, draws out the heat from the inflamed tissues and effects a permanent cure.
To be obtained from local agent
Shanghai Dispensary
24 Foochow Road, Shanghai
Sole Proprietors:
LOMBIO COMPANY,
15, New Ft. Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

LYCEUM THEATRE
Grand
Victory Celebration Concert
Under the patronage of all Allied Consuls by
BOGUMIL SKYORA
World-famous Czech Cellist Virtuoso
and
Miss Katherine Campbell
Noted American Pianist
Friday, November 22nd, 1918
Allied music only.
50% of proceeds to Czech wounded soldiers.
Booking at MOUTRIE'S. Management: J. GENIN.

W. Z. ZEE & SONS
(ZUNG LEE & SONS, ESTABLISHED 1895)
A1290 BROADWAY & 617 TIENDONG ROAD, SHANGHAI
Stocks of
Metals, Hardware and Sundries.
Contractors to
GOVERNMENTS, MUNICIPALITIES, RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, ETC.

Sundstrand
ADDING MACHINE



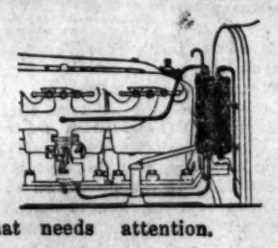
¶ ONLY TEN KEYS
¶ SELF COLUMN FINDER
¶ LISTING IN PLAIN SIGHT
¶ EXCLUSIVE CORRECTION FEATURES

The simplicity of the Sundstrand Adding Machine makes it possible to put your newest office help on your most important figuring.

Telephone for demonstration

Phone Central 4778 **THE OFFICE APPLIANCE Co** Phone Central 4778
4 Canton Road, Shanghai.

STEWART VACUUM GASOLINE SYSTEM



Over the roughest roads it insures an absolutely positive gasoline feed. It is self-contained, simple in construction; nothing to get out of order, nothing that needs attention.

For particulars, apply to the Sole Agents,
The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

MASON & CO.
CONFECTIONERS
No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD. [OPPOSITE RACE COURSE]
Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions
Telephone Central 3839

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, trained nurse to accompany lady to California. Apply to Box 264, THE CHINA PRESS.

20159 N.17.

WANTED: Experienced young man to organise and manage export department, hides, bristles, cotton, etc. State terms and experience. Strictly confidential to Box No. 259, THE CHINA PRESS.

20146 N.22.

WANTED a few salesmen and saleswomen with selling experience. Liberal contract to the right ones. Apply to the Manager, between 5 and 6 p.m. Singer Sewing Machine Company, P-474 Nanking Road.

20147 N.21.

APARTMENTS WANTED

YOUNG Englishman requires board residence; cheerful society. Western district preferable. Apply to Box 260, THE CHINA PRESS.

20150 N.17.

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 17

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG MAN (Ally), capable of taking charge of import or export department, with knowledge of general office routine, telegram (code) work, typewriting and salesmanship, is open for engagement from this date. Has excellent testimonials. Please apply to Box 261, THE CHINA PRESS.

20154 N.19.

AMERICAN, with general engineering knowledge, six years' experience in China, seeks position as salesman or office assistant. Please apply to Box 249, THE CHINA PRESS.

20108 N. 17

PRACTICAL ENGINEER, good mechanic, capable of getting results, desires position at once. Please apply to Box 248, THE CHINA PRESS.

20108 N.17.

WANTED: steady young Portuguese, 28, executive ability, excellent accountant, able correspondent, familiar with all modern business methods, would like position where merit and industry will be rewarded by advancement. At present working in an important firm in Canton. Reply to Box 220, THE CHINA PRESS.

20043.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens
Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table.
Telephone North 432.

CONNAUGHT HOUSE
8 Quinsan Gardens.
To let with board, large front room with verandah and bath room attached. Accommodation for table boarders. Good cuisine. Apply Mrs. G. Pollock.

TO LET
167 Bubbling Well Road
A large comfortable bedroom, with bathroom attached; suitable for married couple or two friends. Use of tennis, garage, stable and telephone.

YOUNG ALLEN TERRACE No. 1
(Opposite Quinsan Gardens)
To let with board, nicely furnished large and small rooms, bathrooms attached.
Also accommodation for table boarders.
19768

TO LET, one large unfurnished room for residence or office; steam heat, private modern bath, hardwood floor. Apply 51 Szechuen Road.

20120

A NICE furnished room to let, with bathroom attached, with or without board, gas heating, telephone; in a private family. Apply to Box 224, THE CHINA PRESS.

20055

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, flat or part of house, furnished or unfurnished, Ward Road district. Very reasonable rent to suitable party. Apply to Box 269, THE CHINA PRESS.

20173

NOW VACANT and to let, on 1st floor, 6 Foochow Road, a fine residential flat, or offices, five-rooms, steam heated, hot and cold water, taxes, all included in moderate rental. Apply to Box 268, THE CHINA PRESS.

20170

TO LET, from 1st December, 1918, various styles of residences, in the Yu Yuen, Hart and Bubbling Well Roads, Western district. Rents ranging from Tls. 55 to Tls. 90 per month. Apply to the China Land and Building Company, Ltd.

20161

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED, in exchange for Russian lessons, room and board by well-educated young lady. Reply to Box 258, THE CHINA PRESS.

20143 N.19.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, by married couple, small furnished house or furnished flat, own housekeeping, in Western district or French town, from December 1st. Apply to Box 266, THE CHINA PRESS.

20165 N.19.

EDUCATIONAL

LESSONS in Pitman's shorthand desired by a Chinese gentleman. Please apply to Box 262, THE CHINA PRESS.

20155 N.17.

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, offices and godowns 37A, 37B Canton Road, one large godown 4A Kiangse Road. Apply to 10 Yangtszepoo Road, Phone East 24

20142 N.21.

Classified Advertisements are Continued on Page 19

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: A five-passenger, four-cylinder Buick, self-starter with complete electric accessories, used only a year, in excellent condition. Apply to the Shanghai Horse Bazaar and Motor Co., Ltd.

FOR SALE, one Underwood typewriter, model No. 5. Practically new, cheap. For particulars apply to Box 267, THE CHINA PRESS.

20169 N.19.

FOR SALE, Harley-Davidson motor-cycle (1917 model Twin), with side-car, speedometer, Prestolite lighting equipment, Klaxon horn, all in excellent condition. Apply to Box 265, THE CHINA PRESS.

20166 N.20.

PRISMATIC Binoculars, fitted with Carl Zeiss lens, magnifies 8 times, in stout leather slung case. A bargain at $65. Apply to Box 270, THE CHINA PRESS.

20174 N.17.

MARLIN 32 calibre rifle, fitted with improved peep sight, and about 100 rounds ammunition. Will accept $60. Apply to Box 271, THE CHINA PRESS.

20174 N.17.

FOR SALE, large riding pony, very handsome and strong; saddle and bridle, if desired. Apply to Box 263, THE CHINA PRESS.

20157 N.19.

WISH to buy 100 pieces 36 × 66 inches ribbed or plain glass ¼ inch thick, name your price. Address to Box No. 257, THE CHINA PRESS.

20138 N.17.

FOR SALE: A 14-roomed boarding house, all rooms furnished; with private bathrooms, big dining room, with a dozen small tables, sets of comfortable chairs. Range Road district. Moderate price. For further particulars, apply to Box 250, THE CHINA PRESS.

20109 N.17.

FOR SALE, Taels 15,500 cash: six new houses on Avenue Joffre, large ground frontage. Full price, Taels 27,500; Rent, Taels 3,900 per annum. Apply to J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

19988

SAFETY Razor Blades Sharpened. Old blades made as good as new, 50 cents a dozen, single blades; 70 cents, double. Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop, 120 Szechuen Road.

20007

Peace Is At Hand

Are You Ready?

In the reconstruction period—now beginning—with industry revived and competition among nations for trade keener than ever before in the world's history, there will be the greatest demand for trained men that has ever been known.

"The greatest secret of SUCCESS is to be ready when your opportunity come."

Are YOU ready? For twenty-five years the INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS have been helping just such men as you prepare for opportunity. Find out what the I.C.S. can do for you.

Tear off here

China Agency
THE INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS
Office 15—11c Nanking Rd., Shanghai

Please send me information about the Course before which I have marked (X)

—Salesmanship	—ENGINEERING
—Advertising	—Civil "
—Cotton Goods Mfr.	—Mining "
—Woollen Goods Mfr.	—Electrical "
—Agriculture	—Chemical "
—Architecture	—Mechanical "
—Navigation	—Telegraph "
—Drafting	—Marine "
—Surveying	—Steam "
—Accounting	—Gas Engines "
—Stenography	—Automobile "
—Good English	—Concrete "

Learn to speak correctly—English, French, Spanish, Italian, German—by I.C.S. Special Phonograph method.

Name .....

Address .....

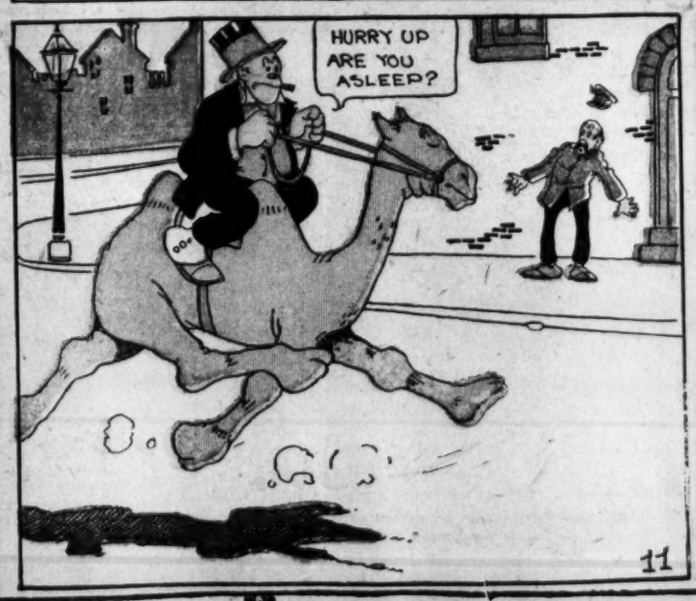
SEND THIS COUPON TODAY

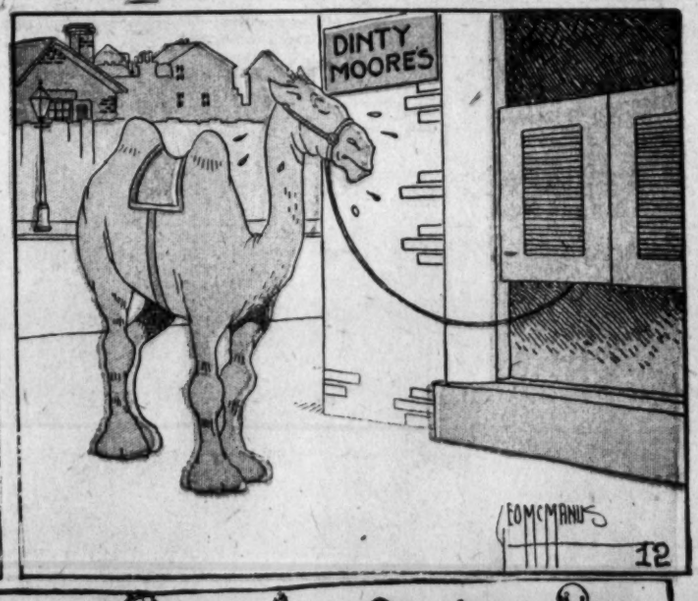
Magazine and Automobile Section of
THE CHINA PRESS
Sunday, November 17, 1918

Bringing Up Father

MY HUSBAND IS GOING TO CONEY ISLAND AND I THOUGHT IT A GOOD IDEA IF WE WENT· WHAT DO YOU SAY COUNTESS AND HOW ABOUT YOU· DUCHESS?
BY GOLLY· DO I HAVE TO TAKE THOSE RELICS ALONG?
1

HOT DOGS· HELLO JIGGS WHERE'D YOU GIT THE CHICKENS·
HELLO·CASEY· SAY DUCHESS· SHAKE HANDS WITH ME FRIEND FROM THE GAS HOUSE'
PARDON ME!
GET THEM WHILE THEY ARE HOT
5



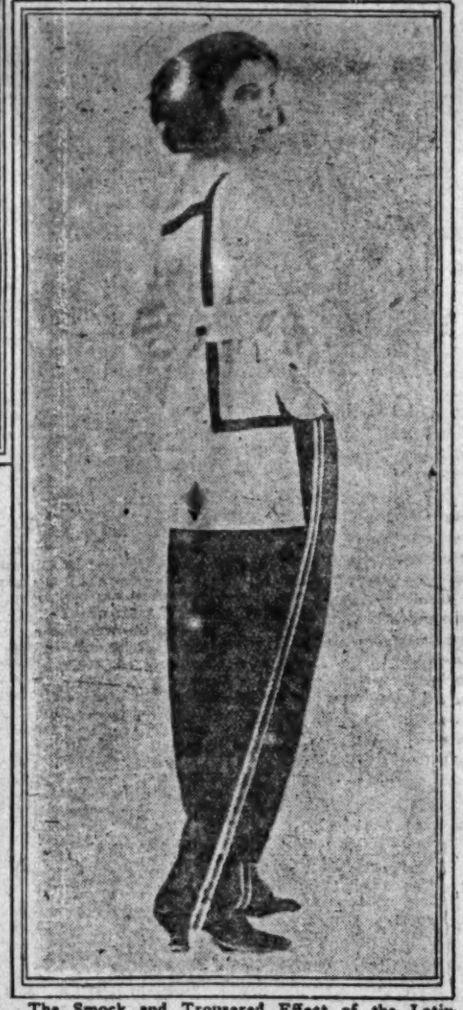


Tea and Afternoon Gowns

The Kimono with Mandarin Coat Effect Is a Staple for Afternoon Wear.

An Elaborate Afternoon Costume of Truly Oriental Splendor.

Trousers and Mandarin Coat Are Permissible for at Home Wear.



The Smock and Trousered Effect of the Latin Quarter or Washington Square Are Frequently Seen at Informal "At Homes."

By Lady Duff-Gordon.

THE taste for Oriental dress can manifest itself freely in tea gowns and afternoon attire.

The largest figure on this page is evidence of the extent to which a woman of the Occident can transform herself to an Oriental. The flowing sleeves, the heavy embroidery, the draped headdress, all bespeak the Oriental origin of at least the idea of the costume.

The next larger figure is of frankly Oriental garb. The kimono front and Mandarin coat furnish a mingling of Chinese and Japanese motifs. Even the manner of wearing the hair bespeaks memories of China. The second of the upper figures is an object lesson in the comfort to be attained by following the example of the Chinese. Loose clothes are not only more comfortable, but they are incalculably more healthful. Their chief salutary reaction is upon the nerves. There is a slowly growing knowledge that pressure upon any part of the body is unhealthful. The immediately ill effect is upon the circulation. But whatever affects the blood stream has a corresponding effect upon the organs that are fed by that stream. Diminished circulation impoverishes the nerves.

Nerves must be well fed and well covered to function as they should. One reason why the nervous person is usually thin, or the thin person nervous, is that the nerves are not sufficiently covered. To put it differently the nerves are too near the surface. Their nearness to the surface makes them subject to irritation. Pressure upon them by tight clothing irritates them, so weakening them.

Therefore it may be concluded that the looser the clothing—in reason—the more healthful it is.

I have no apology to make for this dissertation on health and clothes. Mandarin coats and nerves. She is no worthy priestess of fashion who is not also a priestess of health. The subjects of clothes and health are as closely related as food and health.

Because the preservation of health is the first consideration in clothes, covering being third and beauty second, I welcome the general appearance of loose garments as smocks. Last Summer the painter's smock was a picturesque addition to the wardrobe. In green and blue and gray silk or linens it suggested an enviable coolness and lack of pressure. These smocks in heavier material will be used for informal garments this Winter. In velvet or corduroy they are worn over silk slips or petticoats, making a warm, luxurious note in studio, boudoir, music room or library. They are too informal for business wear, although women who are doing war work in the various organizations where groups of women work for humanity, may well don them. They afford that freedom of the muscles that doubles the swiftness and efficiency of manual work.

And now as to trousers. I am often asked whether I advocate them for women's wear. I do in a degree. The adoption of Turkish trousers for informal wear blazed a trail, as it were, for them.

They are comfort-bearing garments for the three seasons exclusive of Summer. They have a certain beauty, that beauty to which I have often invited your attention, of the straight line. They afford the freedom of movement which is a synonym for grace. For night attire and for home wear with smocks or Chinese coats they are desirable.

There will always be women who prefer the grace of the skirt. Many others there will be who wish the continuance of the skirt because, like charity, it covers a multitude of defects. Thick ankles, knees that do not match or that incline to form a parenthesis, are veiled from critical gaze by the skirt.

While there is a pronounced disposition toward the kimono, Chinese trousers and the Mandarin coat for afternoon and informal wear, there are conservatives in dress who are true to their ideals of the clinging materials or the floating fabrics fashioned into loose peignoirs. There are women who are never happy far from sight of lace. They were born with a more than liking for gossamer fabrics. These women will maintain the balance in dress. To them the skirt will owe its perpetuity and chiffons their everlasting life.

Let me call your attention to a whimsy in dress pictured on this page. Observe the long stripes of contrasting color extending down the sides of the trousers. They give the impression of being long elastics extending from the belt and passing underneath the foot. They look as though they were designed to hold the gaiters on the feet. Of contrasting color and with their apparent use they add striking novelty to the semi-mannish costume.

A reaction that war is having upon clothes is that utility is the first consideration. After utility economy. The simpler forms of Oriental attire here shown supply those requisites. They are economical because of their extreme durability. Oriental clothes have the great advantage over ours that they are not cast aside after a first or second season's wear as unfit. A black-eyed Circassian beauty of the harem of Sultan Abdul Hamid told me that Oriental clothes almost never wear out. She said she had many kimonos that were sixteen years old and gave no evidence of extreme wear. The beauty informed me that the cleaning of clothes is more destructive than the wearing of them. Her sixteen-year-old kimonas retained all the undisturbed marks of their use.

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

The Chinese War Labor Battalions

By Eloise Robinson

Paris, (By mail).—Since early in the war there have been numbers of Chinese with the French and British armies in France, not in the fighting line, but in that enormous army of laborers which makes it possible to carry on the war. Nearly a hundred thousand of these are working with the British in Northern France and more than forty thousand more are scattered all over the country with the French. Now they are coming into the American lines in large numbers.

Most of these men come from Northern and Central China, and for the same reasons that many of our American boys came to France before the United States entered the war. Some of them were attracted by the high pay and the chance to better their own condition, some of them out of a pure love for adventure, still others because of their appreciation of what this struggle means in their own future history.

And there are, too, not a few Chinese schools and men of some distinction in their own country who have left for political reasons, as well as young students from England or America. They are engaged in making ammunition, in the construction of buildings, in paving roads, in loading and unloading ships and trains in all the thousand and one "war industries" that have directly and indirectly to do with the maintaining of the Allied armies in France.

Merely for the sake of efficiency, it is of importance that a feeling of mutual understanding and sympathy should exist between the American soldier and the Chinaman who has come to be his neighbor. Officials recognise its military value and have met with appreciation the efforts of the Y.M.C.A., which is carrying on the work in most of the camps where Chinese are located.

It was a big task that confronted the few pioneer "Y" Secretaries who were fitted, through a knowledge of of the Chinese language, to undertake it, and one desperately needed. So far as actual conditions went, the men were well off. They were quartered in barracks accommodating a hundred men each, they were well paid and their food was practically that provided for our own boys, with concession made to the peculiarities of Chinese taste—or what American quartermasters believed to be Chinese taste. But imagine what it must be to be a member of an army (commanded by officers) not one word of whose language you could understand and who, in turn, were unable to comprehend the slightest thing you wish to tell them.

Most of the difficulties were due to this lack of understanding. For instance, a quiet, hard-working Chinaman had some trouble with his eyes and was ordered to the only place where he could have protection from the light, which happened to be the guard-house. No doubt the man in charge tried to explain to him on the way just why he was being sent there, but his efforts were not noticeably successful. All that the Chinaman could comprehend, and all that his friends could comprehand, was that he was being shot up in the "Hei Wu Tee" when he had committed no offense, or when the energetic Doughboy wanted to hasten along the deliberate coolie he would wave his arms wildly in the air and, with the idiotic instinct we all have to believe that the man who does not speak our language is hard of hearing, yell at the top of his lungs.

"Come on, you fellows, let's go."

Unfortunately however, "go" in Chinese means dog, the laborers supposed they were being "bailed out" for some inexplicable reason, and there might have been trouble had not a "Y" Secretary who had once been a missionary to China straightened things out. As it was, coolie and doughboy went off together with grins on their faces. Chinaman can appreciate a joke, as well as Yankees, and a new word was added to their vocabularies.

From the point of view of the Chinese themselves, the work is a most satisfactory, as well as lucrative one. Although there are among them men of education who have had the advantage of English or American education as well as all that their own country give them, by far the majority are illiterate. Not over ten percent of them can read and write the Chinese language; the majority cannot write their own names. As the men quit work at half-past-five in the afternoon, they have nothing to do until ten. Generally they would spend their leisure hours in strolling about the villages, in visiting the cafes and in gambling. In this way they see the most uncivilised side of civilised France, and jump to the conclusion that all other men and women in France are of the same catagory as those with whom they come in contact.

In the Chinese work, as everywhere else, the "Y" begins by making these Chinese as physically comfortable as possible. They are being provided with tea and boiled water—the Chinaman never drinks unboiled water at home—and with their accustomed diet, as far as that is possible. In addition to changes in the mess which men familiar with Chinese life were able to suggest, the Chinese canteen sells at actual cost, such things as salt fish, salt pork, pepper, sardines, fruits, (canned peaches and apricots), preserved figs, jam biscuit, cakes, nuts, chocolate, as well as conveniences of one sort and another dear to the Chinaman's heart-teapots, lamps, pipes and tobacco. Chinese pen and ink, purses and money belts, wrist watches, and sewing machines and Chinese patent medicines.

On the theory that more work can be gotten out of men who are contented and both mentally and physically fit, army officers among the French and English, as well as our own, are doing everything in their power to promote the recreational and educational side of welfare activities. Y.M.C.A. Secretaries are introducing American athletics and find them welcomed. Baseball is particularly popular. As a result the Chinese are developing muscles they never knew they had. And somehow the story crept out from one of our camps that an all-star team of Americans lately took a drubbing at the hands of the Chinese in their cantonment.

In the canteens there is often a large building where the men can come together in their off hours for reading Chinese books and newspapers are provided and for moving pictures, "sings" and other entertainments. At one of these canteens there is a Chinese theater, with a Chinese stage and an orchestra of Chinese instruments played by the men themselves. There is generally an American organ, too, which always draws a crowd because it is such a queer instrument and makes such a peculiar noise.

There is, of course, a large amount of educational work to be done, which is made as pleasant and as much like play as possible. The Chinese must be taught why he is in the war, and what the part of the great laboring armies is. He must have it explained to him what are the advantages and the reasonableness of the army regulations, and why he must be innoculated, which operation he is inclined to look upon as the machinations of a particular kind of American evil spirit. And his characteristics must be something like Sammy's after all for he has the talks about writing to the homefolks and about the necessity and duty of saving his money. A great need has been met in making it possible for these men to send their earnings home. It was at first supposed that most of them were doing this, but it has been found out that most of them who had been here from early in the war had not been heard from by their home people.

It goes without saying that they have sent no money, or had not, until the Y.M.C.A. made arrangements to manage it. The opportunity was immediately seized and in one month $2,730 was sent through the Paris Office to more than a hundred needy families in China. Some who had been holding their earnings for two years and more turned it over, and others began saving for the first time.

Some of the men have already picked up a considerable knowledge of French, and they are eager to learn English. Both American officers and enlisted men have volunteered to conduct classes in English, Chinese scholars teach Chinese, and French soldiers connected with the camp teach French. In addition there are lessons in history, geography and arithmetic, as well as Bible classes.

Beyond the immediate benefit to the men themselves and their increased efficiency to the army, there is a large benefit of this work with the Chinaman. After the war he is going home to the interior of China to be looked upon by his friends and relatives and by the whole community as a man of information and importance. He will be a leader in his village, and his word will carry weight. The engineers directing Chinese work will be among those to go to China to have a share in the great industrial development which is sure to come at the close of the war.

DEMOCRACY BY CHILDREN FOR CHILDREN IN TOKIO

An Experiment In Self-Government Among Pupils At Foreign School

Tokio, November 8.—The citizens of Tokio have been noticing recently the improvement in the behavior of the foreign boys and girls on the streets and in the cars and have been wondering to what the cause can be ascribed. Instead of dissensions and even fistal encounters, peace and amity seems to reign in the vicinity of children's groups and there is a marked lessoning of the rudeness that had brought in past days a deserved approbrium upon their heads. There are lapses, of course, for these boys and girls are still human, but the spirit is a changed one. What is the cause?

The cause can be attributed to the new idea of self governing democracy which the pupils of the Tokio foreign school have undertaken for themselves. They have brushed aside the traditional relationship between teacher and scholar and substituted the group idea with the teacher as advisor, not ruler. Even that article of misplaced faith—the monthly report—has become a joint affair, issued only after consultation between the teacher and pupil. When a problem of discipline comes up—when a child commits an offense, great or small, it is assumed to be an attack not on an individual teacher or pupil, but as an attack on the reputation of the school. Consequently there has grown up in the minds of the children a sense of responsibility and a regard for the amenities of life which hitherto did not exist to a marked degree.

The school maintains a store managed by the pupils in turn; also a library presided over by a student librarian. The gum shoe squad has skulked out of the back door and a honor system reigns in its stead. An experiment in self instruction during an interval, caused by one teacher's departure and the belated arrival of her successor, when one of the older students selected by the pupils themselves conducted the classes, closed with a creditable success. The student body, with its president, attendant officers, and committees frequently sits in solemn conclave to decide the numerous problems that arise.

So far as possible this little democracy is keeping pace with the great mother democracy so many thousand miles away, and when the 14 peace demands on Germany came up for consideration in America, the Tokio foreign school held a peace conference in which each nationality was represented by a child of another race. Also there is in prospect a league to be formed of members of the foreign community and the teachers for the purpose of diagnosing the influences outside the school and bringing the school in as close a relation as possible with the outside life of the children.

It is an interesting experiment—and is attracting the attention of the prominent foreigners as well as the Japanese in the city, who are watching with the keenest interest this effort toward democratising the school.

Beautifying Barbara

By Mimosa

How a Plain Girl was Made Pretty

Barbara had always been considered the ugly duckling of the family, and certainly no one would have voted her attractive the day she called on me, and told me how tired she was of being classed amongst the dull and uninteresting women of her set.

To tell the truth Barbara had fallen in love, and was anxious, as she had never been before, to appear at her best. She wasn't a flapper; she was twenty-eight, but there were possibilities in her, and I promised her that if she would follow my advice carefully, she wouldn't recognise her own reflection in the mirror in a month's time.

Her Complexion

With a good complexion the plainest features look attractive, but Barbara's unfortunately left much to the desired. It was muddy, and there were blackheads around the nose and mouth, caused, I think, through using impure toilet soaps. For the dull muddy look I made her rub a little pure mercolised wax gently into the face and neck every night, leaving on the skin till the next morning. This very gently and imperceptibly peeled off all the dead, dull outercuticle, leaving the fresh young complexion underneath, and giving her a skin as clear and fresh as a baby's. The blackheads were soon removed. A stymol tablet was dissolved in hot water, and the face bathed and gently dried. After two applications all signs of the blackheads had disappeared.

Beautifying Her Hair

Barbara had a fairly good head of hair, but it had been very much neglected. I don't know what she had shampooed it with, but it certainly wasn't the right stuff, for her hair was dull and lifeless without the bright lights it should have possessed, there was no wave in it, and it appeard to be falling out rather more than was natural.

So I made her get some stallax at the chemists, and give it a good shampoo. A stallax shampoo leaves the hair soft, silky and glossy, and no rinsing is necessary. After one shampoo a most marked improvement could be noticed, and by the time Barbara had used it three times, with an interval of a fortnight between each shampoo, you would not have recognised it as the same head of hair. Then to stop the fall I advised her to get two ounces of bornanium, and mix it with water and a little Bay Rum. This she dabbed into the roots every night, and it not only stopped the fall, but gave the hair great vitality.

A Little Color to the Cheeks

Barbara is one of those girls who are much improved by a little color in the cheeks, but unfortunately she has none naturally. So I suggested that she should get some coliandum and apply a very little to the cheeks with a small piece of cotton wool. The most critical observer cannot detect that a color given by this method is not natural, for this wonderful powder is just the correct tint, and has an advantage which no other artificial color has it deepens slightly in a warm atmosphere, and thus appears absolutely natural.

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AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1918

Many Automobile Makers Enter The Airplane Field

When Curtailment Of Car Production Reaches Height Bigger Plants Will Still Be Busy

New York, N. Y.—It is probable that, with complete curtailment of automobile production, the larger manufacturers of passenger cars will take a prominent place in the aeroplane producing field. This has been the case in England and France where automobile production has practically ceased.

The Pierce-Arrow Company is understood to have received an order aggregating close to $20,000,000 for the manufacture of the Hispano-Suiza motor. It is understood the order is for 5,000 motors of 300 horse-power type at a price for each motor in excess of $4,000.

Three Kinds Of Motors

The Wright-Martin Aircraft Corporation created this type of motor. The company makes three kinds, namely 150 horse-power, 180 horse-power and 300 horse-power. To increase its capacity the Wright-Martin concern recently took over the plant of the General Vehicle Company in Long Island City. But even with this additional room the war department sees a need for more motors of this type, which is the reason for the order given the Pierce-Arrow concern.

Pierce-Arrow has an efficient motor organisation. Although the company has never manufactured aeroplane motors, the step from automobile motor construction to aeroplane motor building is not great. To get into the production of aeroplane motors will undoubtedly be a matter of several months.

Liberty To Continue

As far as can be learned at this time, Pierce-Arrow and Wright-Martin will be the only manufacturers of this particular type of aeroplane motors. But production of the Liberty motor will continue to be apportioned among a large number of concerns, including Ford, Packard, Lincoln Motor Company, General Motors Corporation and the Marmon Company.

Willys-Overland will probably also become a producer of Liberty motors. It is now manufacturing the Sunbeam aeroplane motor at its Canadian plant and the Curtiss training plane motor at its plant at Elmira, N.Y.

Body Makers

As the country enters heavy production of bombing planes, a large increase in Liberty motors will be necessary. These bombing planes will be made, not only by the Curtiss Company but by the Fisher Body Company at Detroit. The latter is a large manufacturer of automobile bodies. It has recently completed three large units for aeroplane manufacture. During the first few months after the United States entered the war the Fisher company made training plane bodies.

It is likely that some of the companies now engaged in the manufacture of high-priced automobiles will receive orders for aeroplane motors. Unless they do a number of these smaller concerns will be in an unfortunate position when the new ruling of the war industries board becomes effective on January 1 next.

Record Holder Still On Wheels

(From Motor Magazine)

(Probably the most talked of racing car in the world is the huge Fiat in which Duray traveled at the rate of 143 miles an hour. This famous car is now in retirement in Italy after a most sensational career. Its immense motor, of 1730 cubic inches piston displacement, is the largest ever placed in an automobile)

The question has often been asked, which is the biggest and most powerful motor car ever used successfully on the road. The record for greatness in this respect appears to lie with the 300 horse-power Fiat built in 1911 and raced in 1912 and 1913. This car, which is now in retirement at the Fiat factory has four cylinders of 7.48 by 9.84 inches bore and stroke, giving a piston displacement of 1730 cubic inches.

There is a general impression that this huge racing car was run on Brooklands by the Italian crack, Nazarro. Such is not the case, however. Nazarro raced on Brooklands track with Mephistopheles—another huge motor car—in a very sensational match against Mr. Edge's Napier "Samson," when victory fell to the Fiat. Mephistopheles was not quite so big as the 300 horse-power racer, its cylindrical dimensions being 5.89 by 7.48 inches, or 1107 cubic inches. It was only a little time after this match that the Fiat Company decided to attempt to secure the world's flying kilometer record, and as Mephistopheles was then in the hands of a private owner, Sir George Abercromby, Bt., the Company designed and built the 300 horse-power racer, which is the biggest engine ever put into a chassis.

Although of such unusual size, the four cylinders are a bloc casting with enclosed overhead valves. This, together with the long stroke, made a very high engine, and although there is not an inch of waste space under the bonnet, it stands 5 feet 7 inches from the ground. The car has four speeds and chain drive. When racing the mechanic is entirely hidden under the big cowl.

It had been arranged for Nazarro, then at the height of his fame, to drive the new racer on Brooklands track, and with this object in view he tested the car several times on Italian roads. However, a few weeks before the tests in England, Nazarro decided to establish his own motor car factory, and his connection with the Fiat racing department was severed. The car was turned over to Bordino, another Italian driver, who took it to Brooklands, where it did not give all the speed that was expected of it, principally owing to the great difficulty of holding such a heavy and powerful car on the track. Later, Bordino raced the car on Saltburn beach.

The car was returned to the Italian factory without having broken the coveted kilometer record, then and still held, it may be mentioned, by a German machine. While the big racer was in the Fiat shops it attracted the attention of a Russian prince, who immediately purchased it and secured the services of Arthur Duray in an attempt to capture the kilometer record. Duray took the car to Ostend, in November, 1913, and under the sanction of the Automobile Club of France attempted to break the record. Electrically timed, he covered the kilometer on several occasions at an average speed of 143 miles an hour. One of the international racing rules stipulates that flying kilometer records must be run in both directions and the average taken, the second run to be made within a quarter of an hour of the first. As the weather conditions were very bad at that time of the year, the road surface being wet and strong winds prevailing, Duray was never able to make the two trips within the quarter of an hour. Consequently he has not officially been credited with the record, although there is no doubt that he has attained the highest speed in the world. The Russian prince never made use of the car, for he found that it was too fast for Russian roads, and the French authorities who examine and approve every new type of car before allowing it on the roads, were of the opinion that the 300 horse-power monster was not safe for French national highways.

It must not be imagined that the building of such big racing engines is wasted effort. One of the sister engines was made use of in a boat and another duplicate of the 300 horse-power racer did good service aboard an airship. The experienced gained in the building of these big racing engines has proved of great value in airplane engine design. At the beginning of the war very few engines were made of more than eighty horse-power. At the present time 300 horse-power in one unit is considered small, but makers without previous experience did not arrive at this size and power without considerable difficulty.

It is quite possible that after the war many car manufacturers will be tempted to put their big aviation engines in a chassis for test purposes and short distance records. The Fiat Company, for instance, could build another 300 horse-power racing car with an engine very much lighter and more efficient than the one now in retirement. Indeed, if the power could be made use of to advantage, a car of twice this power could be put on the road or on the track, for it is doubtful if any driver would want to sit behind a 700 horse-power monster on an ordinary road.

Increasing Fuel Economy

The average car, with a few exceptions, can be made to give increased fuel economy by a few simple changes, all of which can be made by the owner if gifted with ordinary mechanical ingenuity.

With the present day low grade gasoline there is a woeful lack of means of providing proper amount of superheat to thoroughly vaporise the gasoline.

In many modern cars the so-called "hot spot" type of manifold is installed; while for many of the others special combined exhaust and intake manifold castings can be obtained.

Where the owner can not obtain these, or does not wish to make the expenditure, he can get results nearly as good by a very simple method, provided his exhaust and intake manifolds are on the same side of the car.

To obtain such results obtain a package of coarse steel wool from any dealer in painters' supplies. Also some asbestos ribbon or tape such as used for wrapping pipes, etc.

With the steel wool pack solidly the space between the two manifolds, tehn wrap both together with the asbestos.

The steel wool acts as a conductor to transfer the heat from the exhaust to the intake sections of the manifold. The asbestos confines this heat to the space required and prevents cooling from the fan draft.

If your carburetor is not fitted with a stove or heater, with which to warm the incoming air, by all means put one on. The necessary flexible metal hose can be obtained from any supply house. The heater can be made from sheet iron. In forming this so arrange it that it partially encircles the muffler type of exhaust manifold, with the air inlet pointing towards the front of the car. This latter feature is particularly desirable in that the amount of air forced in increases with car speed; the resulting mixture being thereby slightly weakened with increase in speed, which under average conditions is just what we need for economy.

The installation of a suitable vaporiser through which to feed water vapor to your engine is also a means of effecting increased fuel economy. This vapor seems to add just that "pep" to the mixture that is lacking where superheating is used. It also undoubtedly tends to keep your engine free of carbon.

NO SALON, EITHER

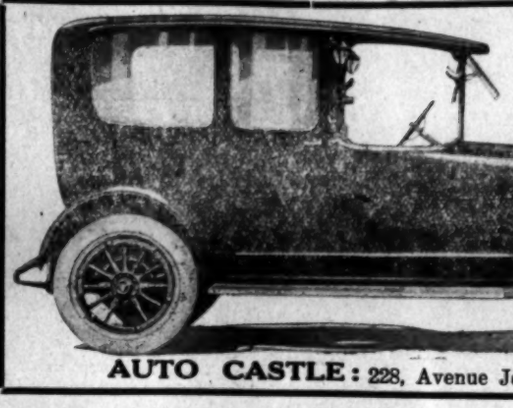
The directors of the Automobile have decided not to hold the annual salon at the Astor, in New York, or at the Congress, in Chicago, in 1919.

PACKARD DINES OLD HANDS

Following its custom, the Packard Motor Car Company of New York recently gave a dinner to employes who had seen from five to ten years' service with the concern. Each ten-year employes received from Vice-President Gilmore a gold watch. The five-year employes received a gold Packard pin. There were about 100 guests.

Twelve girl employes had a luncheon separately at the Hotel Astor and two of them received gold watches.

This custom is in vogue at every Packard branch in the United States. The dinner and presentations are held annually in appreciation of the loyalty of Packard employes.



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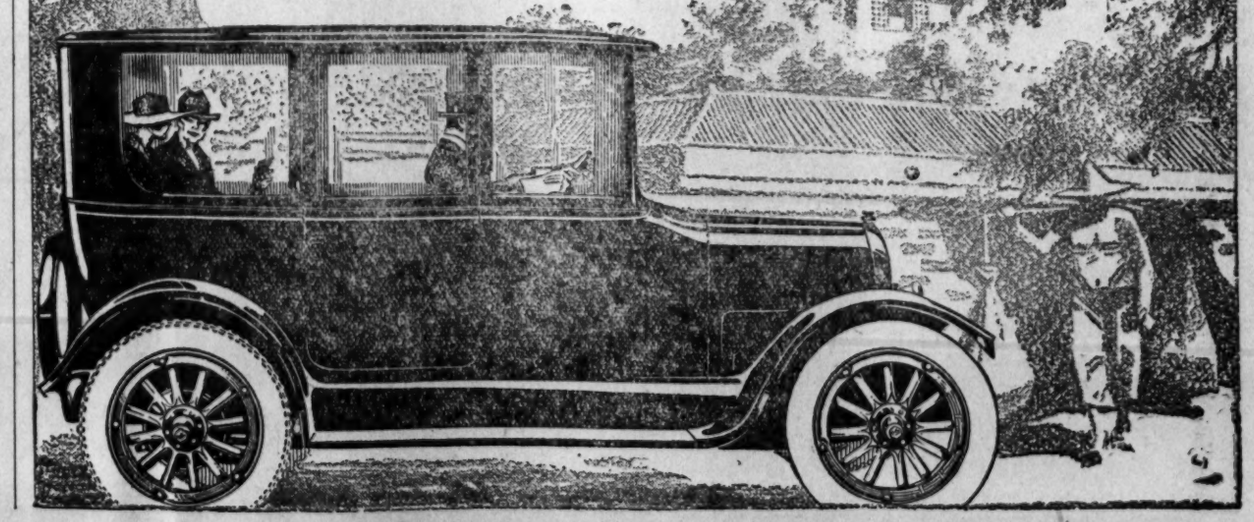

CARE IN OPERATION HELPS STRETCH TIRE MILEAGE

Reasonable Attention To Details Will Save Owners Money In The Tread Department

With the price of tires still climbing and manufacturers on the verge of announcing curtailed production, it becomes of paramount importance to tire users to find what means or methods they can employ to secure every inch of mileage built into every standard tire, a contributor to Motor Magazine writes. There is no other way in which mileage can be had only by care.

If the casing is old and has suffered several blowouts and the tread worn through, a lower inflation pressure would be advisable, but they should be kept pretty hard, as there is less danger in over inflation than under inflation. Don't guess at inflation. A tire pump right on the car will pay for itself in no time by increased tire miles and if one cannot afford the power driven kind the next best is one that clamps to the running board and operates with but little exertion.

With care it is possible to obtain eight, fifteen and even twenty thousand miles from a standard casing. A common source of abuse lies in running in car tracks, and under these conditions a terrific strain is thrown on the sidewall, while bits of steel are imbedded in the tread. Track frogs are very sharp, and help to seal mileage.

We all realise what happens to a pair of rubbers or overshoes that are just a trifle smaller than the shoes. The sides of them turn over, allowing them to come in contact with the ground. The excessive wear causes them to break down and cracks soon develop before the soles themselves begin to wear. This is what happens to a tire when driven on the rails.

Driving on an under-inflated casing, the increased action of the side walls softens the rubber cement between the fabric layers and a certain amount of devulcanisation takes place. Under these conditions when a sharp object is struck a blowout results.

Inside patches put in as a result of a blowout should never be left in for any length of time as these are only emergency repairs. Remove them and vulcanise the blown section.

This patch acts like a piece of foreign matter between tire and tube, and is always chafing and producing friction and also throws the tire out of balance.

A neglected cut becomes a blowout. A leaking valve produces a flat tire.

The rims should be clean and perfect. The proper style tire for rim and the proper size for car is of the highest importance. Tires carrying heavier loads than those for which they were designed may develop breaking at the beads where engaged by clinches or rims.

Start and stop gradually, turn corners slowly and keep the garage floor free from oil, grease or gasoline. In case the car is not to be used for some time the car weight should be removed either by the use of wood blocks or by jacks made specially for this purpose that fit under the outside hub of each wheel.

Tighten wheel bearings to prevent their wobbling, also determine wheel alignment occasionally. Daily inspection for tread injuries, a liberal treatment of cuts of all sizes, which is done with tire dough put in at night and allowed to stand until morning.

Don't use tires on a real car that ought to be giving service on a vehicle such as a cycle car. One may use almost any oversize tire without the necessity of changing his rim equipment providing the same type of bead is used as was originally employed.

Remember that rubber lives on air the same as humans, and given plenty of the pure kind without too much light and sunshine is a secret of long tire life. All that is necessary to remember about inflation pressures is that every inch of tire width requires twenty pounds of pure air. A six-inch tire requires 120 pounds, and a three-inch half as much. Half of the troubles come from neglecting to supply the twenty. Watch the tire gauge and take nothing for granted.

Use great caution not to skid—a bruise in the tread rubber makes a dead spot.

Shift the tires around to the different wheels, reversing them as to sides they were on originally. The strain on each wheel is different and for this reason a change is beneficial, because a constant strain of one kind is weakening. It is to be remembered that the front wheels are "toed in" and the wear does not come squarely in the center of the tire tread. A thirty-six-inch tire will toe in about one inch. Needless to say the brakes should be used gently and equalised properly.

Helpful Hints For Motorists

Treating Old Springs

When springs are old and lifeless it is a wise plan to refrain from lubricating the leaves. Leaf lubrication permits of excessive flexing and the old springs if permitted to flex too much may break. When the leaves are dry or rusted slightly the added friction limits the deflection and while the car may not ride so easily as before, there is less chance of a spring breaking.

Oil Consumption

Many owners complain of excessive oil consumption and can give no good excuse for it. After investigating every other source of oil leakage, the owner should suspect the rear crankshaft bearing. Looseness in the fit of the shaft in this bearing will permit of oil working out.

Mark Your Battery

Unfortunately not all garagemen are honest, and one of the dishonest variety is likely to install an old storage battery for the one you left to be charged. This usually is practiced on the transient who is not likely to arrive in the town again for some time. One cannot tell very readily by looking at a battery whether it is the same one sent to be charged, hence the substitution can easily be made. Usually the battery put in place of the good one is of the sort that needs rebuilding, though for a day or so it may appear to be all right.

When Inflating Tires

When inflating tires in a public garage do not use the pressure gauge on the storage tank as a means of accurate measurement. This gauge will register about twenty pounds per inch more than is in the tire because it requires about twenty pounds to open the valve.

Oiling Troubles

It appears from inquiries among owners of small light cars that a good percentage of the complaint of oiling troubles, including excessive consumption, smoking, fouling of plugs, pumping especially in one cylinder, etc. The logical thing to do in a case of trouble of this kind is to study the situation to determine the cause rather than attempting to effect an immediate remedy which will only be temporary. Obviously if oil is working past the piston rings there is either too much clearance permitting it or some force pumping the oil through the small and necessary clearance. In the former case there are these possible causes: worn rings, rings stuck in their grooves because of gumming and carbon; worn pistons; worn cylinders. With these parts not worn excessively, the trouble may be caused by the use of too much oil, or oil of too light a body. In some cases it has been found that the vacuum, slight as it is behind the valve cover plate, causes some oil to work up past the rings and out through the stem guides.

Rubber Under Clutch Leather

Strips of rubber placed under the leather of a cone usually prevent grabbing.

Cleaning Small Parts

In cleaning small parts on the chassis, such as oil holes on brake cross shafts, brake connections, clutch connections, spark and throttle connections, etc., use an oil can filled with kerosene and a stiff brush. By using a can in this way the kerosene can be directed to the very spot needed and just the right amount squirted. This is particularly good in cleaning out oil holes which have become partly filled with dirt.

REMOVING METAL BITS

Only the man who has tried knows how hard it is on some occasions to remove particles of metal that have lodged in various parts of the mechanism. Broken gear teeth lodged in the transmission case may be instanced. Almost every one knows that a magnet may be used for this work, but often the magnet is so shaped that it will not reach in certain inaccessible parts of the mechanism. By wrapping a 12-inch bar of cold rolled steel having a nut run on the lower end, with three or four layers of No. 20 magnet wire, connected up with a six-volt storage battery or three or four dry cells, a magnet is made that will readily lift a really heavy piece of iron and will go in almost any part of the mechanism.

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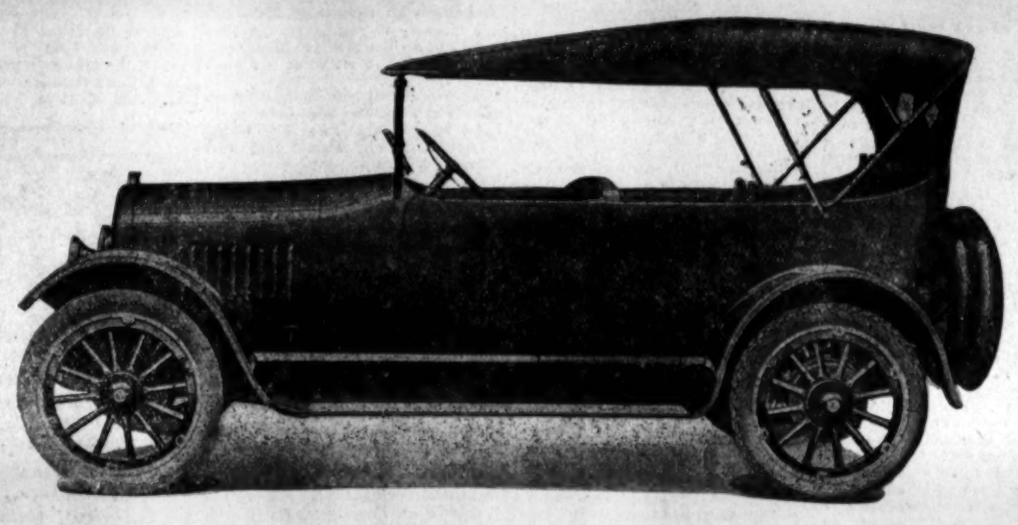

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You Don't Have To Be A Born 'Trouble Hunter' To Fix Cars

Know The Principles Of The Auto; Then Use Your Head, Says Expert

By William H. Stewart, Jr.
(President of the Stewart Automobile School)

"Trouble hunters are born, not made!" exclaimed a friend as he watched an experienced automobile trouble hunter find and fix a defect which had baffled him for more than two hours.

"I don't use any particular system," said the repair man in comment on that, "but I know the principles and I know how to diagnose the symptoms."

"But how do you know where to begin?"

"That's easy. In fact, the easiest part of it," he replied. "You should notice the way the engine stops. If the engine goes dead, as if the switch had suddenly been opened, the ignition system is at fault. If it grows weaker for a few revolutions, misses a few explosions and then stops, particularly if it bachfires when it stops, the gasoline has given out and we stant at the gasoline tank and work forward."

He started the engine by way of illustration and loosened a battery wire to show the effect of ignition failure. The engine stopped immediately, as he has stated. He started it again and removed the high-tension wire from the distributer. The engine stopped the same way.

"What other troubles could produce the same effect?" was asked.

"Not a large number, but the most common ones are defective induction coil, loose interrupter wire or rotor of interrupter loose on its shaft."

"How about a leaky distributer or defective spark plugs?" asked my friend.

"That would make one or more cylinders miss explosions, but the engine would not stop. We were discussing those troubles which would make the whole ignition system give up at once."

He started the engine again and shut off the gasoline at the tank. The engine ran perfectly for a brief interval, then weakened perceptily, then stopped.

"This shows the effect of failure of the gasoline supply," said the trouble hunter.

"But the engine didn't backfire at the carburetor!" exclaimed my friend.

"That is nothing unusual. If it does pop back at the carburetor it is additional evidence of lack of gasoline."

"And where would you start looking for trouble in such a case as this?"

"At the gasoline tank. There might be no gasoline—and this sometimes occurs when you think you have plenty. The fuel line, or more likely the strainer, may be clogged. If it is a vacuum system or a pressure system for feeding the gasoline to the carburetor, there may be any one of a list of troubles."

"And how would you trace it full and the valve open at the tank?"

"I should open the drain valve at down, assuming that the tank was the carburetor to make sure that no gasoline arrived at that end. Then it would be a matter of opening joints in between to see where the trouble lay. By blowing through the gasoline pipe, especially by means of a tire pump, a slight obstruction is loosened and the gasoline starts flowing. In severe cases a wire will be found necessary."

"And do you think that a mere layman can learn to find trouble?

"Certainly!" came the answer. "It's merely a matter of understanding the principles, plus a little experience and the ability to reason."

We thanked the man and went our way. My friend thereupon determined to "know has car," and now reports progress in his ability to find trouble. It is coming slowly but surely.

MANY PACKARD TRUCKS. OPERATING IN FRANCE

Big Trains Of Them Carry Supplies From Seaports To Men At Front

That the Packard trucks which have been shipped from Detroit have arrived in France in large numbers is shown by a letter just received at the Packard factory from a former truck salesman, now a member of a medical unit in overseas service.

"With hundreds of Packards running around it is hard to believe we are in France," he writes. "American products follow us and we are able to purchase American tobacco and certain foods at the commissary.

"In one day nearly a hundred Packards, accompanied by two tank trucks, passed through here on their way from the seaport base to the front. Our hospital is located in a quaint old French town hundreds of miles from the firing line.

"We now have five three-ton Packards and expect some more which will be equipped with X-ray outfits and sent to the front. These trucks are to be used in hauling medical supplies to the front all along the line, a haul of not less than 250 mile each way.

"These trips range from warm to cold climates, from level to mountainous country, and from good to bad roads, and are a thorough test of Packard efficiency and durability."

Automobile People Faring Well Enough In The U.S., It Seems

Trade Carrying On In Accord With Government Wishes, Despite Criticism Of Others

Washington, September 21.—It is an odd thing that nearly any one who comes to Washington to get something in the way of materials that are lacking to build one thing and another, when he fails to get it, says: "And yet they're letting the automobile people have the steel to build a million pleasure cars." So that, even if the automobile folks themselves may have an idea they are getting the worst of it, the outsiders are all sure that the motor car industry is getting all the close ones and all the breaks. It depends, upon wnere you sit what the show looks like.

As a matter of fact, the automobile people are getting the same treatment as others who come to Washington. And why should they not? They don't want, any more than does any other group of patriotic men, to do anything that will interfere with the war program of the country. What's more neither they nor any other group is going to be permitted to do so. Therefore it is all waste time to say that any industry is being favored over any other. It simply isn't being done.

The program of the automobile manufacturers is going along in accordance with government wishes. No one in the government has any idea that the automobile is anything but a necessity. The important men in the government use automobiles for their own purposes as time savers of the first grade. All that old idea about non-essentials has vanished. But the authorities say: "There are 5,000,000 automobiles today in the country. It is all right to build more, if building them doesn't interfere with war work." From this idea arose the plan of limiting production for the last half of 1918 to 50 percent.

And that measure, by the way, affects the large manufacturer only. There is no such limit upon the maker who built, in 1918, 1,200 cars or less. He is permitted to go on to the full extent of his abilities to get materials, always of course without conflicting with the war. And what with the permission to build cars for the rest of 1918, and to get square with the inventories, it is safe to say there will be some new automobiles dribbling along all through the first nine months of 1919.

As for the truck manufacturers, they are limited to one-third the production of the past eighteen months, which is not a bad thing for them either, unless they made very few trucks in 1917 and a whole lot in the first half of 1918. They are limited, as far as sales go, to proper users of trucks, and the government idea is that they shall encourage those already truck users to employ the old vehicles to the limit before attempting to sell them new ones.

Incidentally, the government doesn't look with favor upon the soliciting of new business, believing that this is to stimulate a demand where none exists, which would conflict with war aims. For this reason the automobile salesman is probably doomed and will have to move into some essential business. Thus far, however, drivers of motor trucks and of passenger cars have not been called upon to change their occupations. This applies to chauffeurs of private cars where this is their sole occupation, where they do not act, for instance, as gardeners or as helpers in any other way.

As to the rubber situation, it looks now as if there would hardly be a shortage of tires for automobile use. In addition to the 100,000 tons of rubber permitted to be imported there was a considerable stock on hand or in transit to this country. Rubber was fixed at 40 cents a pound, the lowest it has been in ten years, those familiar with the trade say. And what is more, the same authorities do not look for any increase in the prices of tires in the immediate future. They say with emphasis that they cannot foresee any shortage of tires.

The automobile people have had representatives here for the past year and they have been handling a difficult situation as best they could. To oppose solely the argument that some one would lose money to the war needs of the country wouldn't have been much of an argument and they had to work along other lines. There were some persons, to be sure, who did oppose the industry through prejudice. But these things have been pretty well worked out by now and the automobile industry stands better today in this place than ever before.

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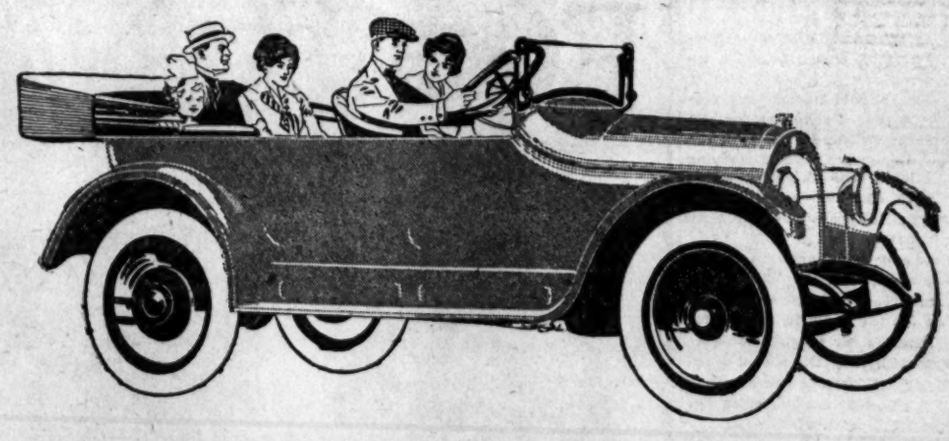

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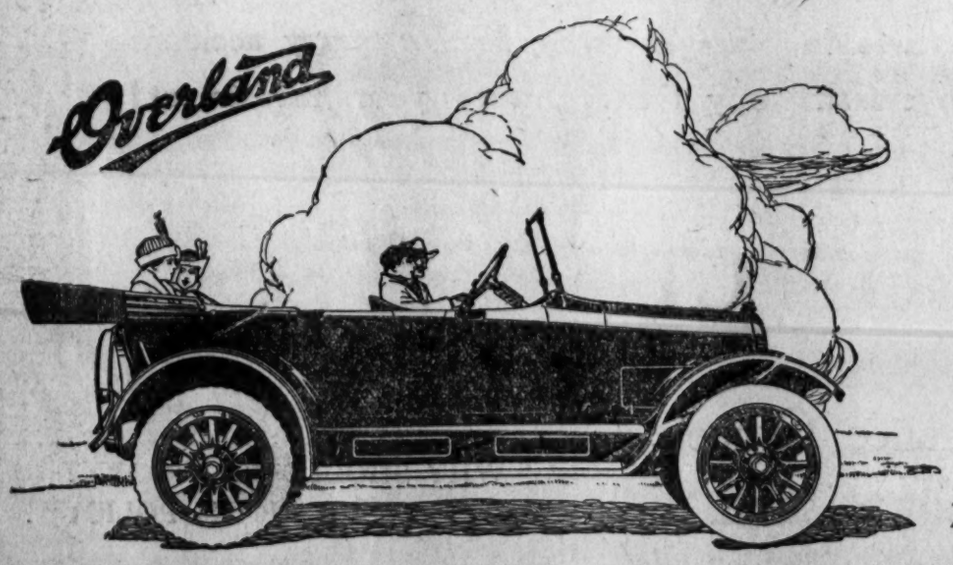

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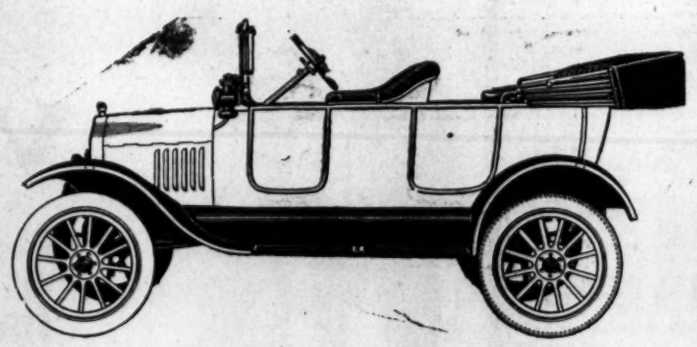

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War Thrift---A Good Thing To Try Out On Your Car

Expert Gives Some Useful Suggestions For Economy And More Efficient Motor Service

By William H. Stewart, Jr.
(*In Motor*)

Putting aside for the moment the matter of style in body design and appointments and considering only utility, there is no reason why an automobile should have any fixed limitation placed on its life and usefulness. In the past we have been accustomed to talk of five years as the life of the average car, but as it becomes increasingly difficult to obtain new passenger vehicles, because of the diversion of materials and labor to other work, it is vitally essential that the service period of the cars that we already possess should be extended by greater care and more attention on the part of the owner himself.

In the end material and labor conservation will react beneficially upon the motor car owner, because he will learn (he will have to learn if he wishes to keep his car in good running order), that certain periodic work is absolutely necessary. Time was when adequate maintenance of the motor car was merely a question of sensible economy, but today it is a matter of pure patriotism, for not only does the wise owner so conserve labor, but he keeps an efficient transportation medium running well and longer, adding thereby to the general efficiency of his country. Let us learn now, during the stern crisis of wartime, this lesson to be remembered after we have won through to a safe and lasting peace, that the life of an automobile is not five years, but twice five and "then some."

Consider, also, that when the passenger car makers are again able to take care of the demand and you are able to get a new car, that "ten-year car" will be worth a great deal more in the second-hand market than the neglected, unlubricated, rattling, half-timer.

Like any other mechanism, the automobile will go to rack and ruin if neglected. Here the proverbial "stitch in time" becomes imperative. By replacing a worn bearing, tightening bolts here and there, the desired result is attained. Where such parts are neglected, the trouble grows cumulatively worse, the engine loses power and the car rattles like an old timer. The owner gives it up in disgust, not realising that a few dollars spent for repairs would give him practically a new machine. Here is where the specialist at the service station plays his part. He should be consulted for such troubles exactly as a man consults a physician for his own ills. The repair man understands your car and its troubles, and is competent to advise you for your best interests.

When trouble is impending it frequently gives plenty of warning to those who know how to recognise it. Knocks and rattles are the usual forerunners, and their meaning is evident to anyone who has trained his ear to listen. Loss of power, missing, laboring, etc., are more subtle, but they will be noticed by the observant. Here is where skill comes in. A knock may indicate one of many things. It may be due to the spark being too far advanced, to carbon, to an overheated engine, to a loose part which does no harm or a loose part that may crack the engine. A correct diagnosis is all-important. This condition is analogous to a headache. It may be due to eye-strain, neuralgia, or stomach trouble; the treatment would differ in each case.

In attempting repair or adjustment of any part the utmost accuracy must be observed. Parts must fit—as the word "fit" is used by the machinist, who fits his parts to half a thousandth of an inch. A part which does not fit with machinist's accurracy soon comes loose, rattles or binds, and sooner or later must be replaced by a new part.

The short list of knocks suggested above enumerates but a few of the many causes of this trouble, and, moreover, knocks are only a few of the many troubles which may occur. Crankshaft bearings may loosen, allowing movement up and down or in the direction of its length, called end-play. Other bearings that give trouble are those of the camshaft, connecting rod and wrist pin. The flywheel may be loose, the gears may be loose or they may be so badly worn that they rumble. The piston and cylinders may be worn out of round, causing a sound known as piston-slap. Valve lifters may be out of adjustment, valve stems bent, valve springs broken. One of the most prolific causes of trouble is carbon, which causes knocking, loss of compression, misfiring cylinders and a sluggish engine.

Another place where neglect and wear mean impending disaster is in the clutch. If a leather-covered cone clutch is not lubricated occasionally with neatsfoot oil the facing dries out and causes the clutch to grab which means that it takes hold suddenly and makes the car jerk. This is not only unpleasant for the passengers, but imposes a severe strain on every part of the driving mechanism. Grease on the clutch, or wear of the facing, will make the clutch slip and will further accelerate the wear. If the center bearing is neglected, the clutch will drag, making it impossible to shift gears without grinding. The thrust bearings may become worn, causing them to rattle. There may be lost motion in the clutch spline shaft, causing more noise. All these contribute to make the operation of the car far from satisfactory, yet they may be repaired easily.

The transmision may suffer because of worn bearings. Sometimes soft gears are found, which wear rapidly, making a noisy gearset that is very annoying. A heavier grease will have some effect in silencing them, but replacement is the only real cure. This fault is not always due to soft gears, but may result from persistent neglect of lubrication or failure to clean out the gearset. The shifting forks may wear or become loose, so that the gears are not meshed properly. This strains the gears to the breaking point or makes them jump out of mesh while engaged. This trouble of jumping out of mesh may also be due to the gears being out of alignment, In rare cases the shaft may be bent.

A universal joint will wear in time, the wear being hastened by neglect to lubricate the part frequently. This produces a heavy thump whenever the clutch is engaged. Coming to the rear axle construction—the rear end, as it usually is called—we have a number of bearings which may loosen, causing noise, misalignment and added friction. Every axle bearing should be amply provided with lubricant. The differential itself should run in a gear compound, except in winter, when a heavy oil should be used. A frequent source of noise is the driving pinion, when it does not mesh properly with the ring-gear of the differential. As the teeth wear, the clearance between the gear teeth becomes greater and the noise increases. This may be remedied by moving the whole differential closer to the pinion—a delicate adjustment which none but a skilled man should attempt. The axle shafts may wear at the ends or a wheel come loose. This is a serious trouble, as it rapidly becomes worse, and a wobbling wheel causes excessive wear on the tires.

If it is the type in which the wheel is fitted to a tapered axle shaft, care must be exercised that it is a good fit. A temporary improvement may be made by peening the key, but the best procedure is to fit a new key.

A whole chapter might be written on the brakes, but it is easy to find out when they are not holding properly. They should be tested every time the car is taken out by speeding for a short distance and applying the brakes. The method of tightening depends on the means provided by the designer. When badly worn the bands must be relined—not a difficult matter, but one should see the operation performed before attempting it himself.

Unquestionably the most important part of the automobile for safety is the steering gear. Go over every nut and bolt frequently to see that none is working loose. After that you may consider lost motion at the various joints. The most frequent place is in the reduction gearing itself. The usual provision for removing this is an adjusting nut at the top of the steering gear case. To test this, turn the steering wheel, noting how far it may be moved without affecting the front wheels. This distance should not be more than an inch or two. The steering arm must be tight and the ends of the drag link must be snug without lost motion.

The proper alignment of the wheels is extremely important. The rear wheels should be parallel, which may be determined roughly by holding a string from the front to the back of the car, touching the rear wheels. At the same time the alignment of the front wheels should be noted. The bottoms should come together slightly—known as undergather; and the fronts of the wheels should toe in about one-quarter inch—known as foregather, or toe-in.

Quite often one notices some highly respectable looking machine coming down the road with front wheels wobbling from side to side. I have often been asked the cause of this; whether it is dangerous, etc. Of course it is suicidal to neglect such a matter. The trouble is caused by the increment of lost motion through the several steering link connections. This may start at the steering head and continue to the wheel bearings. Even the steering knuckle pin should be properly fitted to eliminate side sway. The replacement of a simple type bushing will remedy this.

Then you have the front wheel bearings. I have seen many cars fresh from the factory with front wheels out of alignment and front wheel bearings in need of adjustment. Not only this, but dry and rusty. Especially is this true of the inner hub bearings. Many owners put grease in the hub cap and take it for granted that it will reach the spot intended. Unless the lubricant is forced to the inner bearing, it may not reach there. This particular bearing is more or less exposed to the elements and must receive intelligent adjustment and proper lubrication. At no time should there be any lost motion in the wheel bearings. More or less wear will take place and frequent adjustment is necessary. At certain intervals it is even advisable to remove the front wheels for inspection. You should not be surprised to find the inner bearing full of rust and grit. A kerosene bath, a change of lubricant and readjustment will unquestionably prove your time to have been well spent.

The question of lubricant is another very important factor, practically determining the life of your machine. Occasionally I run across a wise owner who is always on the lookout for a better grade of lubricant. He seems extremely anxious to feed his car the best. Perhaps he owns good horses and in his pride buys the best grade of oats and timothy hay.

Experience has taught him not to expect the best service otherwise. At any rate why should the automobile owner neglect to feed the best to the vital mechanism of his car when he knows that it is economy to do so. Every automobile manufacturer preaches the same gospel. Not only should the best be used, but there should be plenty of it. Do not starve any bearing. Ordinarily it will squeal when in need, but quite often it will suffer in silence. For instance, the engine bearings. Here the same oil is used over and over again. Gradually the life of the oil is lost, even though a fresh quantity is added from time to time. Manufacturers specify in their instruction books how often to change the oil. Even the grade of lubricant is indicated for the various bearing surfaces. There is no excuse for neglect.

Another member worthy of note is the storage battery. How often is this delicate assemblage blessed and cursed. While performing its duties in silence it is generally neglected—not even given the much needed drink of distilled water at frequent intervals. Everything is lovely when the starter, ignition system and electric lights are performing up to standard, but how different when the wires are dead. Every battery company issues a pamphlet of instructions, all much the same, and willingly offers it to the automobile owner. Some service stations even issue free service cards and cordially invite a visit to the service station for inspection and care without charge. What can be fairer? Ignorance is no excuse when you find the battery plates sulphated and the capacity for charge lessened. Every owner should watch this important unit carefully and test it frequently with an hydrometer. The plates must always be covered by the electrolyte. At the same time note the condition of the terminals. Corrosion is an insidious disease which creeps in between the terminal contacts with intent to open the circuit. Apparently all is well to the casual observer, but the resultant disintegration sooner or later may cause you the round sum of ten dollars or more for a tow in. Clean and tighten these terminals occasionally and forestall corrosion by applying a little grease.

While much may be written regarding car and repair, let us not forget that these are war times, and it behooves each one of us to save and thereby help win the war. Much is wasted through ignorance—more through sheer neglect. Every one likes to ride in a good car in good repair. In the foregoing I have endeavored to advocate prompt repair. When symptoms of trouble manifest themselves, diagnoise them immediately and apply the remedy. If you cannot do the work yourself, then direct the repair. If totally helpless, then go to the doctor at the service station. At least you should be able to figure cost. How about slavaging that worn or broken part by welding? Here is an instance:

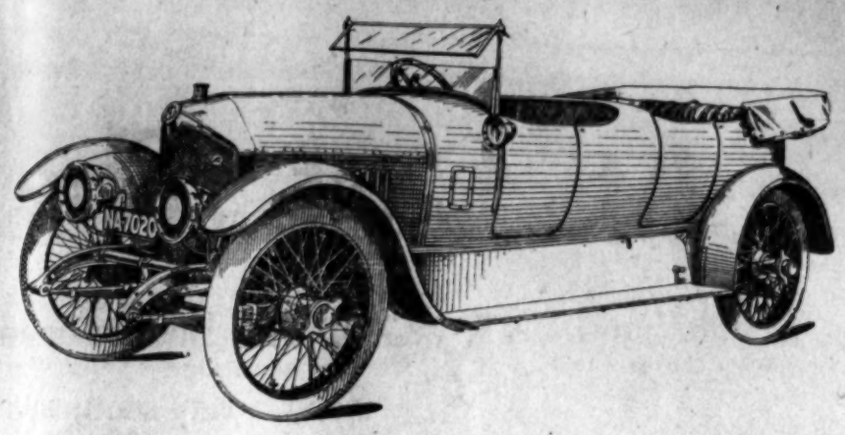
A friend came to me much worried because he could not purchase anywhere the part he wanted. The price of $18 for a small shaft and gear did not worry him, but he could not see his vacation trip spoiled through not being able to obtain the part. Nothing was wrong with the gear or shaft except the splined end, which was bodily worn. It had not occurred to him to have it welded. Needless to say, the part was promptly welded and the spline machined almost like new, perhaps better. Total cost, $6.50. Total saving, $11.50, plus a pleasant vacation.

There are innumerable cases analagous to this. The time may not be far distant when you will experience much difficulty in obtaining desired parts. The wise owner will decipher the proverbial hand-writing on the wall and take steps to obviate misuse. Likewise anticipate trouble with timely repair. When you hear a rattle—find out what is causing it.

Tighten those spring clips and prevent broken springs. Stop that side slap in the spring shackles. Remove that lost motion in the driving members from the clutch back. Be careful in changing tires to mount the casing properly, otherwise your tire will wear quickly. Each wedge should enter approximately the same degree, and the tire should run true. Get some new rim wedges if needed. One or more new wedges will tighten the rim and stop that squeak that you heard every time the wheel revolves.

Fit a new key in the axle shaft and save not only a tow-in, but also the price of a new axle and perhaps a whole new wheel hub. Straighten those fenders and fix the top. Your car looks much better in a pressed suit and clean linen, a shave and a shine.

The Sign of Quality — The Quality Car.



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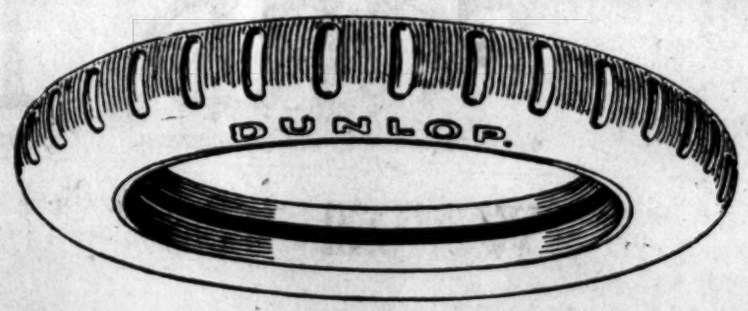

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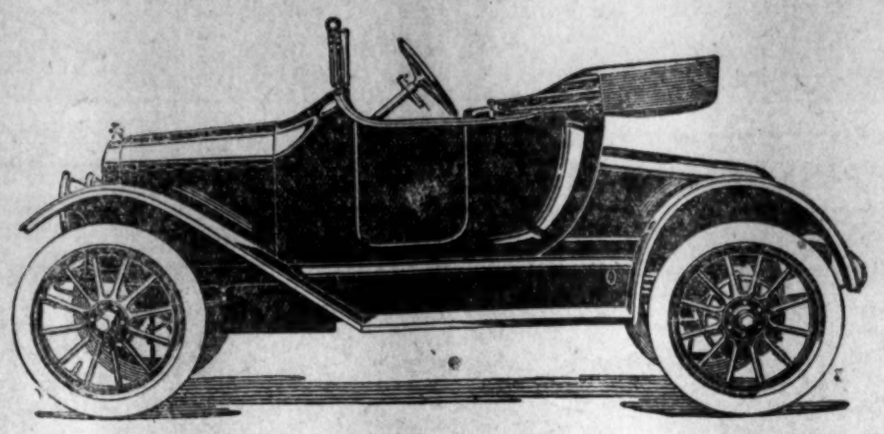

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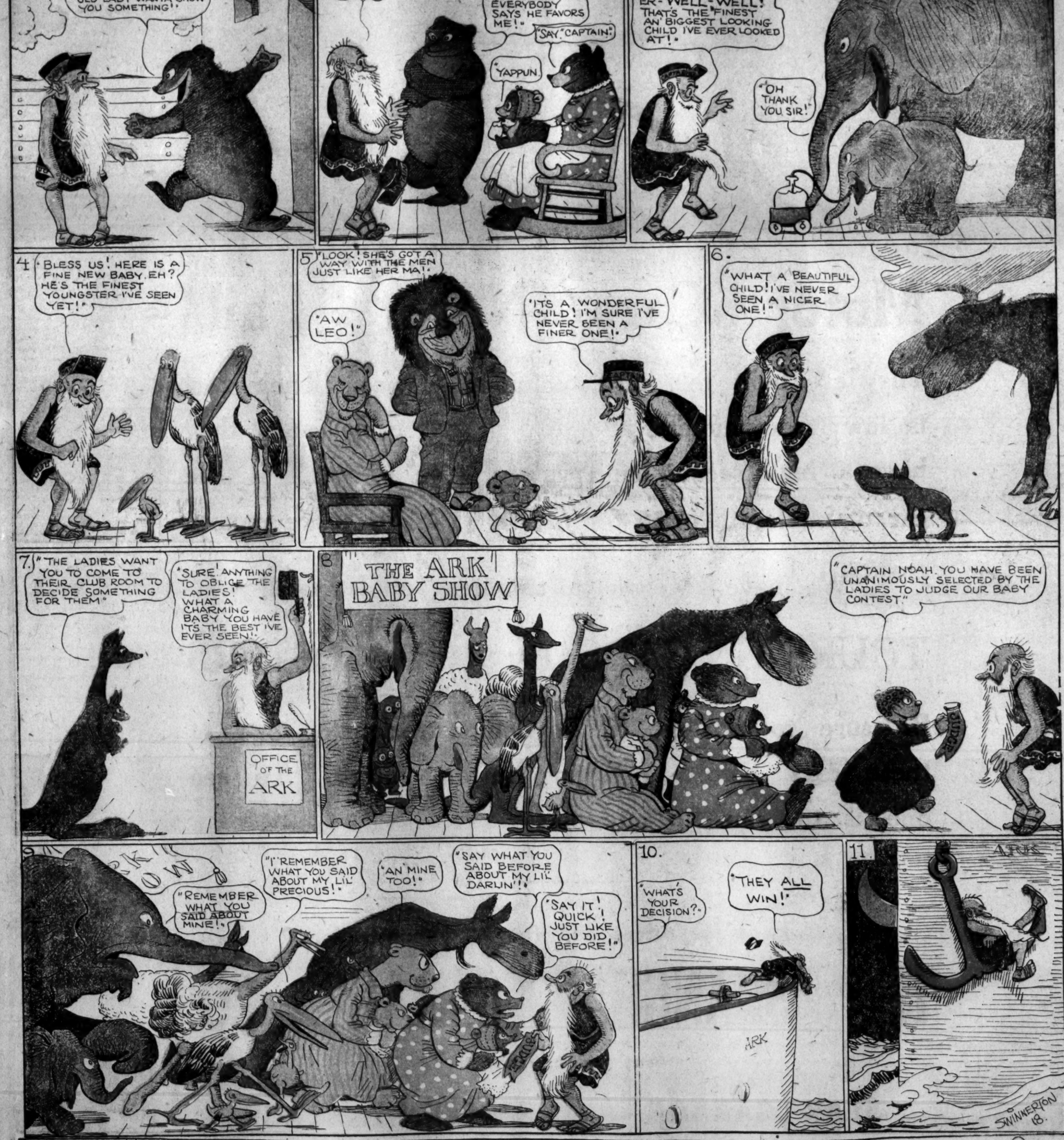
In the Good Old Days


1
"HEY CAP! COME INTA OUR HOUSE. ME AN' THE OLD LADY WANTA SHOW YOU SOMETHING!"
2.
"THIS IS A SURPRISE! WHY, THIS IS THE FINEST LOOKING BABY I'VE EVER SEEN!"
"THAT'S RIGHT. EVERYBODY SAYS HE FAVORS ME!"
"SAY, CAPTAIN!"
"YAPPUN."
3
"WELL-WELL-WELL! ER-WELL-WELL! THAT'S THE FINEST AN' BIGGEST LOOKING CHILD I'VE EVER LOOKED AT!"
"OH THANK YOU SIR!"
4
"BLESS US! HERE IS A FINE NEW BABY, EH? HE'S THE FINEST YOUNGSTER I'VE SEEN YET!"
5
"LOOK! SHE'S GOT A WAY WITH THE MEN JUST LIKE HER MA!"
"AW LEO!"
"IT'S A WONDERFUL CHILD! I'M SURE I'VE NEVER SEEN A FINER ONE!"
6.
"WHAT A BEAUTIFUL CHILD! I'VE NEVER SEEN A NICER ONE!"
7.
"THE LADIES WANT YOU TO COME TO THEIR CLUB ROOM TO DECIDE SOMETHING FOR THEM"
"SURE! ANYTHING TO OBLIGE THE LADIES! WHAT A CHARMING BABY YOU HAVE! IT'S THE BEST I'VE EVER SEEN!"
OFFICE OF THE ARK
8
THE ARK BABY SHOW
"CAPTAIN NOAH. YOU HAVE BEEN UNANIMOUSLY SELECTED BY THE LADIES TO JUDGE OUR BABY CONTEST."
"REMEMBER WHAT YOU SAID ABOUT MINE!"
"I" REMEMBER WHAT YOU SAID ABOUT MY LIL' PRECIOUS!"
"AN' MINE TOO!"
"SAY WHAT YOU SAID BEFORE ABOUT MY LIL' DARLIN'!"
"SAY IT! QUICK! JUST LIKE YOU DID BEFORE!"
10.
"WHAT'S YOUR DECISION?"
"THEY ALL WIN!"
ARK
11.
ARK
SWINNERTON 18.

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1918

CUSTOMS CLUB AND GNAT DRAW

Despite Bad Weather And Lack Of Practice Snappy Game Is Played

NAVY MAKES FIRST SCORE

Socony Eleven Defeats Nanyang College By 2 To 0; Cathedral School Wins

The Customs Recreation Club and representatives of the British gunboat Gnat met yesterday afternoon for a football match at Hongkew Park and, in spite of unfavorable weather, a good drawn game was the result, though lack of practice was noticeable.

Play was about equal and during the first half both goal-keepers had opportunities of showing their ability. Scoring was slow until just before the whistle when Puttergill registered the first point for the Navy. The second half found the Customs on their mettle and Jenkins equalised with a brilliant shot from the left wing. In the next few minutes Wray, with a splendid effort, put the Customs in the lead. Notwithstanding this reverse the Navy was not beaten and had the satisfaction of seeing Puttergill score his second goal and, soon after, Bean, with a clean run-through, notched the third goal for the bluejackets. Five minutes before time Bridges, for the Customs, evened matters up and a clean game ended in a 3-all draw.

Should the Navy decide to enter the football league some interesting games should be seen at the Race Course.

Cathedral School Wins

A football match was played yesterday morning in the Hongkew Park between Hanbury School and Cathedral School, resulting in a win for the Cathedral School by 4 goals to 2. A strong wind was blowing and the Hanbury School having won the toss elected to play against the wind. The Cathedralites scored 4 goals in this half, all shot by Brodie. In the second half the Hanbury School met a stubborn defense and could only match 2 goals. For the Cathedral School Brodie and Tiffin were the outstanding figures of a team which all worked hard and combined well. The Hanbury team was good individually but showed little or no combination.

Socony Beats Nanyang

Socony Football Club defeated Nanyang College at the college field yesterday afternoon in a hotly contested game. The score was 2-0. The field was soft and prevented fast play. Passos and Sofoulis scored. The game was seen by a good crowd.

Football At Chefoo

Temple Hill vs. C. I. M. Boys

Chefoo, November 11.—The above elevens met on the ground of the C. I. M. Boys' school Saturday afternoon. There was a tremendous concourse of spectators present when Mr. A. F. Taylor lined up the players. The Temple Hill students had brought over their college mates en masse and these were very soon in evidence. The Chinese were the first to press and for the first ten minutes they were all over the school boys. Then, however, the latter rallied and had a look in. A smart sprint along the line by Paterson saw the leather transferred to the south end but Messrs. Liu Weng-bang, Ru Wei-han and Loa Weng-ming made a redoubtable defense and the boys could not get through. Dwang, the Temple Hill center, was playing a great game and rallying his men, the quintette swooped down upon the school citadel. It was only the superb play of Howell and Lawson which kept them out.

Trudinger made some excellent saves but a hard cross shot from Ma Si-yiung proved too much for the school goalie and amidst a scene of unparalleled excitement, Temple Hill registered their goal. The big crowd of Chinese students went simply delirious over the success, caps and hats being flung into the air, while the yelling was simply deafening. On the resumption of play the school hotly attacked and in response to the calls of their supporters they made heroic attempts to draw even. Evans missed an almost open goal and a few minutes later Larson spoilt a great attempt by Clarke to get through. When, however, the half time whistle sounded the Chinese were a goal to the good.

In the second half play was even faster than in the first. Right away both elevens settled down and regular

(Continued on Page 2)

Smiles from the Mixed Court

The Yangtszepoo Road out where the shops begin to be infrequent is not an overpopulous highway, as far as pedestrians are concerned at midnight. There are only the arc lights, which sputter more or less incandescently, and the patiently patroling Chinese Police Constable. Hence anyone passing that way must come under the glare of one or the other. Yui An-sung happened to come under that of both at the same time and there was something about his demeanor and carriage which caused the C.P.C. to efface himself in a dark corner and watch the stroller. He saw Yui tack stealthily over to the shelter of a large tree and softly lower something to the ground at its base, afterward disappearing up a nearby alleyway.

The C.P.C. approached the tree and saw that a length of brand new water pipe, such as is used by the Shanghai Water Works, looking both serviceable and of a considerable market value, rested against the tree trunk. Having made his examination he again sought the camouflage of the shaded corner and awaited developments. Presently came Yui to the tree and stooped to pick up the pipe. The C.P.C. stepped out into the light. Yui turned his back resolutely on the pipe and started out to make Woosung on a better schedule than that maintained by the S. N. Ry. He evidently did not figure on stopping at any of the points this side until the C.P.C. unslung his rifle and promised to start shooting. Then he looked hurt and wanted to know why he was being delayed, because he had an awfully important engagement to keep. When his memory had been refreshed he said he did remember something about a water pipe. He was walking by and saw it lying beneath the tree, but beyond idly wondering how it happened to be so far from the Water Works Company's yards he hadn't been interested in it and he didn't see why he should have been arrested.

The court, however, seemed to be able to visualise this point without even putting on its spectacles and so Yui's engagement will be further delayed two weeks.

Country Paths Are Softer

Sung Ying-ming, who operates a lodging house at 77 Canton Road, sauntered out the other evening to negotiate for a couple of buckets full of hot water for the dinner time tea demand. When he returned he found Wong Ching-san poking about the corridors of the hostelry and otherwise behaving in a manner totally unbefitting one whose name was not on the hotel register. Sung handed the interloper over to the first available policeman and appeared in the Mixed Court yesterday to prefer charges.

Wong was bitter in his repudiation of Sung's suspicions and opined that it was a scandalous way to treat a solid citizen. Of course he had not gone into the place to steal anything. He had been walking about the streets and his feet were getting sore. He thought the proprietor of such an honorable looking lodging house might well have a comfortable and superfluous pair of old shoes about the premises which would aid him on his way; and he had gone inside to inquire. Steal anything? What was there to steal in a lodging house, Wong wanted to know. The Court was not prepared to answer the query, being at this juncture busied in reading a police record which set forth that Wong was a person of highly undesirable qualifications for citizenship and had been previously a reluctant visitor at the Mixed Court. Presently Wong was re-expelled from the Settlement with vigor.

A Contagious Complaint

A serious situation appears to have arisen in the motor car appliance line. The electric lighting systems of these vehicles have struck an epidemic of frailty. Anyway four chauffeurs who appeared in the Mixed Court yesterday to explain why they were driving about the streets after dark without any tail-lights on their craft each declared that when they left the garage the lights were burning brightly and declared that the wires must have broken during the trip. And there isn't a hill or a jolty crossing in Shanghai. Fines of from $5 to $10 were dispensed. Maybe the chauffeur who first evolved the theory and drew a tow penalty made a report to the land-going pilots' guild.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

WHAT'S A MATTER WITH THAT JOBBIE - GOT A FLAT TIRE?
OH DEAR THE BOSS WILL WEAR THAT I WENT TO THE MOVIES
I'LL BLOW MY RATTLER SURE - IT LEAVES AT 2.46 AND THIS GUY IS GOOD FOR AN HOUR
HERE'S A $50 BILL - I WANT 5 ONES TWENTY HALVES FORTY QUARTERS A HUNDRED DIMES TWO HUNDRED NICKELS AND FIVE HUNDRED PENNIES WILL YOU COUNT THEM OVER THREE OR FOUR TIMES TO MAKE SURE THEY'RE RIGHT
INDOOR SPORTS
TRYING TO GET A CHECK CASHED (SO THAT YOU CAN CATCH THE EARLY TRAIN) WHILE YOU STAND BEHIND A SAP WHO WANTS HIS CHANGE COUNTED.

At The Theaters

The effect of gossip and backbiting on the lives of an innocent man and woman is told in a graphic way in a Fox film, "The Celebrated Scandal," which is to be screened at the Apollo Theater tomorrow night. Miss Betty Mansen, of the Royal Theater of Copenhagen, plays the leading role. Pathe's American Gazette and a Lonesome Luke comedy, "We Never Sleep," will complete the bill.

Another Fox film, "Samson," will be shown at the Apollo tonight while episode 15 of "The House of Hate" heads the program for this afternoon.

Beginning Thursday, Nance O'Neill will appear at the Apollo in "Princess Romanoff." The picture is based on Sardou's drama.

"The Nurse," a five-part Paramount, is the offering for this afternoon and tonight at the Victoria Theater.

At the Olympic Theater the management announces "The Devil's Dance," a five-reel masterpiece; "The Marriage Broker," and "He Fell in a Cabaret," comedies, and a new Gaumont graphic.

The Isis Theater offers the only circus serial ever produced, "Adventures of Peg O' the Ring," beginning tomorrow night. The first three episodes, each of two reels, will be screened. The fourth and fifth episodes will be shown Wednesday and Thursday night.

The three final episodes of "The Broken Coin" are on the Isis program for this afternoon.

VISITOR HERE WINS A RACE AT POONA

Mr. W. Rosenthal, of Bombay, where he is a member of the Bombay Light Horse, has just received word in Shanghai of the success of one of his horses at the Poona and Kirkee Hunt Point-to-Point Races. The race meet was held at Poona. The event was the Bhoari Plate, a steeplechase, distance about three miles, which was won by Parloo, ridden by Major Turner. Parloo is a Waler. It was entered against some of the best English hunters in the district. Mr. Rosenthal is stopping at the Astor House.

Tennis Championships

Mrs. Farbridge and Mrs. Bryson defeated Mrs. Elmore and Miss Petergen in the final of the ladies' hardcourt double tennis championship yesterday at the Cercle Sportif Francais. The winning pair took both of the two sets played—6-0, 8-6.

The finals of the ladies' hardcourt singles championship will be played tomorrow.

CONCERT BY SYKORA FOR CZECH WOUNDED

Noted Cellist To Play Victory Celebration Program At Olympic Friday Night

Mr. Bogumil Sykora will gave a victory celebration concert for the benefit of wounded Czech soldiers at the Lyceum Theater Friday night under the patronage of the Allied Consuls.

The program has been arranged to conform to the idea of the victory celebration, one of the features of which the concert is to be.

Miss Katherine Campbell, pianist, will assist.

Among the numbers to be played by Mr. Sykora is a variation by Klengel, one of the most difficult compositions ever written for the cello.

The following is the program for Friday evening. Another concert is planned during the week.

1.—Concerto A minor.....Saint-Saens
Allegro non Troppo
Allegretto con moto
Allegro non Troppo
Mr. Sykora.

2.—(a) Romance ..... Campagnoli
(b) Lento affettuoso....
James Oswald (1711-1769)
(c) Menuet ..... Valensin
(d) Tarantella ..... Piatti

3.—(a) Etude ..... Liszt
(b) Allegro appasiante....
Saint-Saens
Miss K. Campbell.

Interval.

4.—Variation sur un Thema rococo..
Tschaikowski
Moderato assai quasi andante.
Thema. Moderato simplice.
Var. I and II Tempo Della thema.
" III. Andante Sostenuto.
" IV. Andante grazioso.
" V. Allegro moderato.
" VI. Andante.
" VII. Allegro.

5.—(a- Kol Nidrei ..... Bruch
(b) Chanson Napolitaine..Cassella
(c) Variation A minor op. 19....
Klengel
B. Sykora.

Moscow Trio Today

The Moscow Trio will give a concert this afternoon at 4.30 o'clock at the Lyceum Theater. The program follow:

1.—Trio ..... Theodor Dubois.
(1) Assez lent, tres expressif.
(2) Mouvement Modere.
(3) Vif et tres leger.
(4) Tres large et tres soutenu.

2.—(a) Morning.
(b) Evening ..... Mel Bonis.

3.—Trio ..... C. Saint-Saens.
(1) Preambule.
(2) Menuet.
(3) Intermede.
(4) Gavotte et Final.

U.S. OFFICIAL FILMS FOR BENEFIT OF FUND

Showing Of Movies Of American And Allied Troops At Olympic Wednesday

The part played by the United States in the great war, both at home and overseas, is seen in the United States Committee on Public Information moving pictures, to be screened for the first time in Shanghai, at the Olympic Theater Wednesday night, when a benefit show will be held for the benefit of the United War Welfare Campaign.

Scenes of American and Allied troops fighting on the Western front, photographed by the Signal Corps of the United States army, are included in the reels to be shown.

The vaudeville program will comprise the best talent available in Shanghai.

Tickets are on sale at Moutrie's and by members of the committee. Seats are three dollars and two dollars and the entire proceeds will go to swell the United War Welfare fund.

American College Football

Results October 5

At East Lansing—Michigan Aggies, 20; Albion, 7.

At Columbus—Ohio State, 41; Ohio Wesleyan, 0.

At Alliance, Ohio—Mount, 50; Kenyon, 0.

At Ann Arbor—Michigan, 33; Case, 0.

At Bloomington, Ind.—Kentucky State, 24; Indiana, 7.

At Delaware, Ohio Western Reserve, 20; Baldwin Wallace, 0.

At Lincoln—Iowa, 12; Nebraska, 0.

Results September 28

At New Brunswick—Rutgers, 66; Ursinus, 0.

At West Point—Army, 20; Mitchel Field Aviators, 0.

At Iowa City—Great Lakes Naval Training Station, 10; Iowa, 0.

At Middletown—Connecticut Wesleyan, 14; Rensselaer Poly, 0.

At Cleveland—Notre Dame, 25; Case, 6.

At Akron—Akron, 39; Muskingum, 0.

At Wooster, Ohio—Wooster, 7; Heidelberg, 0.

At Amherst—Amherst-Middlebury game cancelled.

At Delaware, Ohio—Ohio Wesleyan, 62; Otterbein, 0.

At Oxford, Ohio—Miami, 47; Ohio Northern, 0.

Brickley Still Going

Elevens representing the Port of Embarkation and a United States battleship met on Castle Point field in Hoboken, on the afternoon of September 28 and in a sharply played game the Port team won by 3 to 0.

Charley Brickley kicked a field goal in the first period and neither side could come near a score thereafter.

Comedy At French Club

The Cercle Sportif is presenting an amusing comedy entitled "Mm Les Ronds de Cuir" tomorrow night in the beautifully arranged new Theater. The stage has been well built and is big enough to take full scenery sets and put on quite big productions. The drop curtain is a rich plush with the monogram C.S.F. worked upon it. Messrs. Weeks and Co. are to be congratulated upon their artistic work in this direction.

The hall is daintily furnished with effective decorations. One splendid feature about it is the acoustic properties which are perfect.

M. Le Bris is in charge of the production and at the same time has a part which he thoroughly enjoys. The audience is sure to enjoy his portrayal to the full. He shows that the strenuous times he had in and about Verdun have in no ways interfered with his vivacity as an actor or his powers as a stage manager.

By the way he is not the only warrior to be found in the show. From the realities of war they pass joyously to the passing show of the stage. They show themselves equally good in both spheres.

A. Brun has a good part; the old favorite, F. Roy, is in the happiest vein, Thesmar, Fano and Buy are well in the picture while Fredet and Tisseau score heavily.

Among the other players are to be found de Fourcault, Du Pac de Marsoulies and Magy. The ladies' parts are in the charming hands of Mesdames Beudin and Lepetit.

Prof. Manikus will be in charge of the orchestre. A good program of music has been arranged.

Shanghai Harriers' Club

Rain And Races Curtail Field

The "Off Day" of the races and the unfavorable weather cut down the field of runners for the Shanghai Harriers' six-mile cross country training chase in the Kiangwan district yesterday afternoon.

Some of the veterans were out however and started out from the Chin Woo Athletic School on Balkal Road at 3:30 at a pace set by M. J. Cruz. Going was heavy and necessarily slow, the run being made in 45 minutes and 40 seconds. There was a run-in for the last mile with McKenna, Watson and Cruz each having a go at cutting out the pace, Reneman was the winner, again running up the leading points on the White shield. The team race also went to Reneman's team, which defeated Cruz's aggregation by 5 points. Only seven runners were out for this run, finishing in the following order: C. Reneman, M. J. Cruz, F. H. Watson, M. S. Ching, T. McKenna, F. Diniz and G. Rose.

The Club wishes to thank the directors of the Chin Woo Athletic School for kindly allowing the members the use of the premises.

SPRINGIE BEATS BLACK DIAMOND

Dark Horse Wins From Favorite In Grand National Steeplechase On Off-Day Program

RECORD DIVIDEND PAID

Single Ticket On Portobello To Win Gives Holder $1,790; Other Prizes Big

Big dividends and great races marked the ten events comprising the final day's program of the Shanghai Race Club Autumn meeting yesterday. The win ticket in the first race of the day broke all previous records for dividends. Portobello, with Mr. Cameron up, took the Glorious Victory Plate by a neck from Buxted and paid $1,790.-80. Scala paid $132.80 in the fourth race and there were several other sizeable dividends.

Black Diamond, winner of the Grand National Steeplechase at the past three meetings, was beaten by Springie although the latter pony was the dark horse. Black Diamond was a top-heavy favorite, with $22 tickets laid on him to win. Bornite and Sans Peur ranked as second and third choices while Black Jester and Sans Peur were figured by the bettors to have better chances to win than Springie. Mr. Boyd upset the dope with his pony and won by a length after pressing the leaders hard throughout the distance. Black Diamond won the event in the Spring and Autumn of 1917 and again last Spring.

Mr. Commons Thrown

Mr. A. Commons, riding Sans Peur in the Steeplechase, was thrown from his pony after taking the hurdles in front of the grandstand on the first lap. Mr. Commons was rendered unconscious by the toss but was uninjured.

Several events were decided in the stretch and even the mafoos, in the last race of the afternoon, insisted on deciding the issue in the last furlong, the jockeys on Oakfield and L'Aisne fighting it out by the stands. Oakfield won by a neck, Richmond was third.

But one individual believed that Portobello could come home a winner from the eight starters in the first race of the day and he received exactly $1,790.80. The race was won by a neck from Buxted, La Vesle taking third.

Mr. Wuilleumier on Bydand, another long shot, won the Griffins' Handicap by four lengths from Ironsand, with Spottedsand third. Bydand paid $68.30 to win.

Daintysand Takes Autumn Handicap

The Autumn Handicap went to Daintysand, Mr. Moller up, the pony coming through to a neck victory in the last 100 yards over Standard Dahlia. Mr. Ezra, on Greysand, was but a length behind and pushed the two leaders hard in the stretch. Holders of win tickets on Daintysand received $41.70 and Greysand paid $34.40 for place.

Scala paid its second big dividend of the meeting. The pony won the Subscription Griffin Stakes Monday afternoon, paying $148.40 and had but 26 backers yesterday in the Sub-Griffins' Handicap. The pony again won and paid $132.80.

The Grand National winner, Springie, Mr. Boyd up, netted backers $72.50. The event was hotly contested, Springie and Formosa Chief made the pace at the start and at the first hurdles Black Diamond jumped into the lead, holding to Dallas' jump, maintaining the lead by the stands the second time. Springie did not challenge again until the Monument was reached. Then Springie and Black Diamond started the race for the finish neck and neck, Springie easing out to a length victory in the last 100 yards.

Black Jack Wins

Mr. John Johnstone, on Black Jack, took "The Day" Selling Plate, winning by four lengths over Mauna Kea, Mr. Lanning up. Roy Roy, Mr. Grayrigge up, was third, a length behind.

Rouble, Mr. Vida up, walked away with the Rhine Selling Plate, winning from Battle Dawn by five lengths. Rouble sold for Taels 350 after the race.

The race between Niblick, La Vesle and Jomsborg in the Democracy Cup event was one of the best of the day. The ponies finished in the order named after a battle in the stretch, Niblick leading La Vesle by a neck and Jomsborg less than a length behind.

In the ninth race Bhim, Mr. Ezra up, cut loose a furlong from home and won over Lagoon and Santa Claus by half a length. The last-named ponies had a lead of two lengths rounding the turn and were running strong when Bhim uncovered a burst of speed, caught Santa Claus at the stand and just nosed out Lagoon at the wire.

The Corn and Hay Stakes went to Whitehaven by a three quarters-of-

a-length margin over Sailor Boy. Mauna Kea was three lengths behind.

The mafoos had it out in the final event, the ponies staying well bunched to the straight. The race then was between Oakfield, L'Alsne and Richmond, the horses finishing in the order named.

The summary:

1.—**The Glorious Victory Plate.**—Value, Tls. 150. Second pony, Tls. 50. Third pony, Tls. 25. For all ponies that have run unplaced at the Autumn 1918 Race Meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Non-Griffins, 5 lbs. extra. Griffins, weight for inches. Subscription griffins of the meeting allowed 7 lbs. Jockeys who have never won more than two official races allowed 5 lbs.—Three-quarters of a mile.

	lbs.
Bertobello, Mr. Cameron	150—1
Buxted, Mr. Dalgliesh	162—2
La Vesle, Mr. Sleap	146—3

Also ran: Big Ben (Mr. Heard), Fresco (Mr. Toeg), Medina-Sidonia (Mr. Rowe), Fairylight (Mr. Moller), White Haven (Mr. Commons), Leofield (Mr. Ezra).

Won by a neck; a neck. Time 1.41 2-5.

Part-mutuel—for win, $1,790.80; for place, $56.00; $7.00 and $22.00.

Members' sweep—first 121; second, 395; third 32. Unplaced—107, 270, 375, 233, 443 and 402.

2.—**The Griffins' Handicap.**—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 125. Third pony, Tls. 100. A handicap for all griffins that have started in at least two races at this meeting.—One mile and a quarter.

	lbs.
Messrs. Stephen and Burkill's grey Bydand, Mr. Wullieumier	155—1
Mr. Sutterle's grey Ironsand, Mr. Vida	158—2
Mr. Sutterle's spot Spottedsand, Mr. Ezra	155—3

Also ran: Kennebec (Mr. Heard), Seven Neck (Mr. Commons), Baby Polly (Mr. Reid), Black Jack (Mr. Johnstone), Rushlight (Mr. Moller), Daybreak Dahlia (Mr. C. R. Burkill), Rob Roy (Mr. Grayrigge), Armistice (Mr. Crokam).

Won by four lengths; four lengths. Time 2.58 3-5.

Part-mutuel—for win, $68.30; for place, 14.60; $7.50 and $16.30.

Members' sweep—first 12; second, 264; third, 242. Unplaced—449, 501, 331, 526, 624, 425, 522 and 470.

3.—**The Autumn Handicap.**—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 125. Third pony, Tls. 100. A handicap for all ponies that have started in at least two races at this meeting.—One mile and a quarter.

	lbs.
Mr. Sutterle's bay Daintysand, Mr. Moller	157—1
Mr. F. G. Gibbings' grey Standard Dahlia, Mr. Rowe	168—2
Mr. Sutterle's grey Greysand, Mr. Ezra	156—3

Also ran: Colinton (Mr. C. R. Burkill), The Bullfinch (Mr. Commons), The Capercailzie (Mr. Arnhold), Grey Goose (Mr. Johnstone), Shirley (Mr. Dalgliesh), Sir Lamerock (Mr. Heard), Wild Night (Mr. Sleap), L'Alsne (Mr. Grayrigge), Salamander (Mr. Reid), Jomsborg (Mr. Crokam).

Won by a neck; one length. Time 2.56 3-5.

Part-mutuel—for win, $41.70; for place, $14.20; $8.30 and $34.40.

Members' sweep—first, 661; second, 677; third, 600. Unplaced—1, 184, 29, 611, 320, 25, 387, 208, 602 and 383.

4.—**The Sub-Griffins' Handicap.**—Value—total of nomination fees with an addition of Tls. 500 by the Club. Winner 70 percent. Second pony 20 percent. Third pony 10 percent. A handicap for all Subscription Griffins that have started in at least two races at this meeting. A forced nomination for all Subscription Griffins delivered to subscribers as per Subscription Griffins list closed on June 10, 1918. Nomination fee, Tls. 5, payable at time of delivery of griffins. Entrance, Tls. 5 (optional), to be made at date of closing of entries for the Autumn 1918 Race Meeting.—One mile and a quarter.

	lbs.
Mr. Bahnchild's ches. Scala, Mr. Crokam	158—1
Mr. Shahmoon's bay Bonanza, Mr. Heard	165—2
Mr. Boulton's ches. Squeeze Play, Mr. Sleap	163—3

Also ran: White Bay (Mr. Moller), Doughboy (Mr. Commons), Trooper (Mr. Morries), The Flycatcher (Mr. Vida), Glad Eye (Mr. Grierson), Jew's Harp (Mr. Johnstone), Liberty Bond (Mr. Ezra), Blankenberghe (Mr. Siffert), Cornered (Mr. Lanning), Pegaway (Mr. Sorensen), Momo (Mr. Brun), Dun Duke (Mr. Reid).

Won by half length; one length and a half. Time 3.01 2-5.

Part-mutuel—for win, $132.80; for place, $27.80; $12.80 and $17.20.

Members' sweep—first, 215; second, 453; third, 665. Unplaced—446, 305, 26, 506, 229, 704, 450, 425, 551, 142, 114 and 99.

5.—**The Grand National Steeplechase.**—Value, Tls. 400. Second pony, Tls. 150. Third pony, Tls. 100. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Non-winners of this race at any previous meeting allowed 7 lbs.—Twice round a course selected by the stewards.

	lbs.
Mr. C. C. Boyd's cream Springle, Mr. Boyd	157—1
Mr. John Peel's black Black Diamond, Mr. Johnstone	164—2
Sir Ellis Kadoorie's grey Formosa Chief, Mr. C. R. Burkill	154—3

Also ran: Sans Peur (Mr. Commons), Jester (Mr. Springfield), Rocksand (Mr. Rowe).

Won by one length; three lengths. Part-mutuel—for win, $79.50; for place, $27.10 and $8.30.

Members' sweep—first, 32; second, 249; third, 1091. Unplaced—767, 853 and 432.

6.—**The Day Selling Plate.**—Value, Tls. 250. Second pony, Tls. 150. Third pony, Tls. 75. For all griffins including griffins and Subscription Griffins of the Autumn 1918 race meeting. If entered to be sold for Tls. 250, weight 159 lbs. If entered to be sold for Tls. 100, weight 150 lbs. If entered to be sold for Tls. 50, weight 145 lbs. Note.—This will count as an official race.—Seven furlongs.

	lbs.
Black Jack, Mr. Johnstone	147—1
Mauna Kea, Mr. Lanning	146—2
Rob Boy, Mr. Grayrigge	155—3

Also ran: Glenwood (Mr. Ezra), Pegaway (Mr. Heard), Glansaugh (Mr. Wullieumier), Urga (Mr. Sleap), Twenty Cents (Mr. Dalgliesh), Rushlight (Mr. Moller), Fanling Chief (Mr. Vida).

Won by four lengths; one length. Time 1.59 4-5.

Part-mutuel—for win, $20.70; for place, $5.80; $2.90 and $14.50.

Members' sweep—first, 724; second, 293; third, 690. Unplaced—93, 206, 731, 280, 744, 204 and 612.

7.—**The Rhine Selling Plate.**—Value, Tls. 400. Second pony, Tls. 200. Third pony, Tls. 100. For all China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. If entered to be sold for Tls. 400, no allowance. If entered to be sold for Tls. 200, allowed 5 lbs. If entered to be sold for Tls. 100, allowed 10 lbs. Note.—This will count as an official race.—One mile and a quarter.

	lbs.
Rouble, Mr. Vida	143—1
Battle Dawn, Mr. Ezra	153—2
Darns, Mr. Dalgliesh	146—3

Also ran: Blason (Mr. Wuilleumier), Kowloon (Mr. Crokam), Purity (Mr. De Zutter), Rochester (Mr. Springfield), Visitor (Mr. Sleap), Domino (Mr. Johnstone), Persianlight (Mr. Moller).

Won by five lengths; one length. Time 1.56.

Part-mutuel—for win, $16.40; for place, $7.30; $3.80 and $18.20.

Members' sweep—first, 762; second, 483; third, 874. Unplaced—1015, 552, 956, 1161, 366, 180 and 626.

8.—**The Democracy Cup.**—Value, Tls. 150. Second pony, Tls. 50. Third pony, Tls. 25. For all ponies that have started twice at the official meeting and not won a race. Winners on the off day excluded. Weight for inches as per scale. Ponies placed more than once at the official meeting, 5 lbs. extra. Jockeys who have never won more than two official races allowed 5 lbs.—Half a mile.

	lbs.
Nilbick, Mr. Dalgliesh	158—1
La Vesle, Mr. Moller	161—2
Jomsborg, Mr. Crokam	158—3

Also ran: Swanee (Mr. Grayrigge), Anglodane (Mr. Sorenson), Battleplane (Mr. Rowe), Loofield (Mr. Ezra) Sandalwood (Mr. Brun), Modesty (Mr. Vida), Bixshoote (Mr. Springfield).

Won by a neck; one length. Time 1.04 2-5.

Part-mutuel—for win, $11.90; for place, $3.20; $10.00 and $22.60.

Members' sweep—first, 530; second, 1; third, 538. Unplaced—382, 26, 379, 84, 228, 949 and 1101.

9.—**The War Savings Cup.**—Presented. Value, Tls. 150. Second pony, Tls. 50. Third pony, Tls. 25. For subscription griffins of the Autumn 1918 race meeting which have started twice and not won a race at the official meeting. Winners on the off day excluded. Weight for inches as per scale. Ponies placed more than once at the official meeting 5 lbs. extra. Jockeys who have never won more than two races, allowed 5 lbs.—Half a mile.

	lbs.
Bhim, Mr. Ezra	158—1
Lagoon, Mr. Burkill	155—2
Santa Claus, Mr. Heard	155—3

Also ran: Gloom (Mr. Sleap), Cornered (Mr. Lanning), Fourspot (Mr. Vida), Batterses (Mr. Dalgliesh), Dun Duke (Mr. Reid), Annam (Mr. Grayrigge), Trooper (Mr. Brun), Bythe (Mr. Wullieumier), White Bay (Mr. Moller), Glad Eye (Mr. Springfield), Dreamland (Mr. Crokam), Lismore (Mr. Grierson).

Won by half length; three lengths. Time 1.04 2-5.

Part-mutuel—for win, $25.90; for place, $10.70; $11.00 and $19.30.

Members' sweep—first, 573; second, 533; third, 704. Unplaced—80, 349, 467, 491, 515, 471, 725, 833, 174, 371, 540 and 647.

10.—**The Corn And Hay Stakes.**—Presented. Value, Tls. 150. Second pony, Tls. 50. Third pony, Tls. 25. For all griffins of the Autumn 1918 race meeting which have started twice and not won a race at the official meeting. Winners on the off day excluded. Weight for inches as per scale. Ponies placed more than once at the official meeting, 5 lbs. extra. Jockeys who have never won more than two official races, allowed 5 lbs. —Half a mile.

	lbs.
Whitehaven, Mr. Muller	155—1
Sailor Boy, Mr. Springfield	158—2
Mauna Kea, Mr. Lanning	155—3

Also ran: Nanking Chief (Mr. Ezra), Kennebec (Mr. Toeg).

Won by three-fourths of a length; three lengths. Time 1.05 2-5.

Part-mutuel—for win, $24.10; for place, $8.80 and $10.20.

Members' sweep—first, 379; second, 796; third, 252. Unplaced—289 and 262.

11.—**The Mafoos' Race.**—No whips or spurs allowed in this race. Value, $40. Second $20. Third $10. For all China ponies that have started at the official Autumn race meeting. Winners at this meeting and on the off day excluded. Weight, 140 lbs. Native riders in racing colors. —One mile and a quarter.

Oakfield	1
L'Alsne	2
Richmond	3

Also ran: Western Star, Big Ben, Spaghetti, Tytam Chief, Yellowstone, Swanee and Revenge.

Won by a neck; three lengths. Time 2.56 2-5.

Part-mutuel—for win, $18; for place, $10.10; $12.30 and $15.20.

Members' sweep—first, 706; second, 72; third, 108. Unplaced—166, 61, 478, 368, 128, 787 and 821.

Football At Chefoo

(Continued from Page 1)

ding-dong play ensued. Both goals were in turn visited and the two sets of backs had some anxious moments. Trudinger in goal for the school had more work than Liu at the other end, but he was a safe custodian and it was undoubtedly due to his fine play that the Temple Hill front line did not get through more than the once. Loosley at center-half was playing a great game and it was fine to see the three school halves tackle the Chinese students. But try as they did the school could not equalise until about ten minutes before time, when Clarke got the sphere and smartly carried it to the other end. Here he drew the two backs and then centered right into the goal mouth. Liu fumbled the ball and could not clear before Paterson and Larson were upon him and to the intense delight of the school supporters the leather was banged into the net.

The remainder of the time was taken up with big efforts on the part of the Chinese to score again. The school seemed content with a draw and brought back one of their forwards to defend. A succession of corners against the school did not avail Temple Hill and when the final whistle sounded, a capital contest ended in a draw of one all.

'The Little Mermaid' Again

The second performance of "The Little Mermaid" was given to a packed house at the Lyceum last night, receiving much well merited applause. Before the third act Judge C. S. Lobingier made a short address on behalf of war funds, pointing out that the co-operation of the various war relief societies was one of the many indications that a League of Nations is practicable.

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Thursday, Friday, Saturday,
November 21st, 22nd, 23rd.
BE READY
Further details will be given —
(This space donated by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.)

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Local	Express R.	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.	STATIONS.	Local	Fast Local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R.	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	..	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.45	17.25	17.15	23.00	PEKING dep.	..	..	..	..	..	8.35		..
SOOCHOW dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.16	19.23	1.06	TIENTSIN arr.	..	..	..	..	..	31.00		..
WUSIH dep.	..	10.31	12.34	13.41	15.56	19.27	20.03	2.10	CENTRAL dep.	..	..	..	..	..	13.00		..
CHANGCHOW dep.	6.30	11.22	13.16	15.02	16.46	..	21.25	3.10	TSINANFU dep.	..	..	..	..	..	21.27		..
TANYANG dep.	8.08	12.59	14.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	..	PUKOW arr.	..	..	..	..	..	22.16		..
CHINKIANG dep.	9.16	13.52	14.55	17.17	18.22	..	..	5.00									
NANKING arr.	11.19	*14.15	16.30	19.30	19.50	..	..	6.50	NANKING dep.	..	..	7.20	8.00	11.45	*14.00	16.35	23.30
									CHINKIANG dep.	..	..	9.00	10.10	13.30	16.06	18.15	1.50
PUKOW dep.	..	15.30							TANYANG dep.	..	..	9.36	10.39	14.12	16.43	19.06	..
TSINANFU dep.	..	8.18							CHANGCHOW dep.	7.00	..	10.54	12.18	16.06	17.29	20.30	5.04
TIENTSIN arr.	..	16.20							WUSIH dep.	8.15	7.10	11.58	13.36	16.00	18.20	..	6.11
CENTRAL dep.	..	16.55							SOOCHOW dep.	9.35	8.08	12.25	14.54	17.01	19.21	..	8.13
PEKING arr.	..	19.50							SHANGHAI NORTH arr.	12.15	10.15	14.30	17.30	19.00	21.0	..	7.00

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS dep.	6.50	8.10	10.50	13.15	14.40	16.50	18.20	9.55	21.50	SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	6.10	7.30	10.05	12.25	14.00	15.30	17.30	19.10	20.45
KIANGWAN dep	7.17	8.37	11.17	13.42	15.07	16.47	18.37	20.21	21.57	KIANGWAN dep	6.31	7.41	10.16	12.35	14.11	15.41	17.41	19.21	20.59
SHANGHAI NORTH arr.	7.35	8.45	11.35	13.50	15.15	16.55	18.45	20.30	22.05	WOOSUNG FORTS arr.	6.46	8.05	10.40	13.00	14.35	16.05	18.05	19.46	21.25

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jonfield dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Soochow dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15 13	16 12	....
Langhwa Junction dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Langhwa Junction dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.53*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.15*
Sunkiang dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	18 07	17 42	....
Kashi dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.25	....	16.53	18 49	....
Kaxing dep.	7.40	10.25	12 30	14.36	....	17 22	19.20	....
Yahsh dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Changsa dep.	9.45	11.41	14 00	16.50	....	18 24	....	....
Hangchow dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.10	....	....
Zahkou arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.35
Hangchow dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changsa dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	16.20	17.35
Yahsh dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.45
Kaxing dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.35
Kashi dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Sunkiang dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Langhwa Junction dep.	*8.18*	*10.38*	*11.30*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	
Shanghai South arr.	*8.35*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Langhwa Junction dep.	....	10 30	11.25	14.06	....	17.18	18.20	....
Sunkiang dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Jonfield dep.	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North arr.	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao dep.	6.00	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou dep.	7.00	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Kenshangmun dep.	6 15	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	16.50	Hangchow dep.	7.25	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow dep.	6 27	9 15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun dep.	7.37	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou arr.	6.46	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzenchiao arr.	7 50	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car.